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# WORONI

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**After having one lung removed and  
 being given one week to live, he's  
 not about to smoke a dull cigarette.**

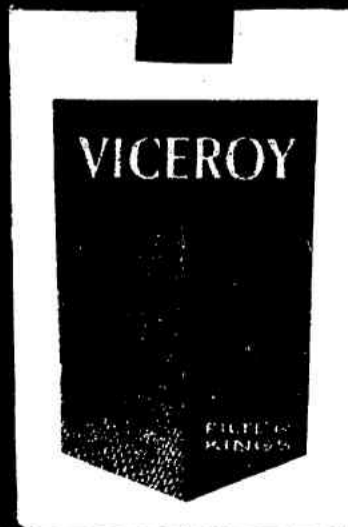
**10 East**  
**Coronary Intensive Care**  
**Medical Intensive Care**  
**Respiratory Intensive Care**



**10 West**  
**Rehabilitation**



10 mg. "tar," 1.0 mg. nicotine  
 av. per cigarette, FTC Report Apr. 1975



**Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined  
 That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.**

**Viceroy. Where excitement is now a taste.**

# WORONI

WORONI  
Vol.30 No.3  
Editor Phil Dickie  
P.O. Box 4 Canberra  
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## EDITORIAL

WHY DON'T YOU QUIT  
THE GAME ALTOGETHER?



Phil Dickie

## from China

Recently I was stopped as I tried to cover a book with a page from a glossy picture magazine. It was a centrefold spread of a painting depicting Chairman Mao Tse-tung holding court with some PLA soldiers.

"You cannot do that. It is disrespectful."

Annoyed at the thought of having to observe a custom I immediately thought foolish, I continued to cover my book. However I did make sure that the great leader and teacher was fully on the front cover. Not even a foot was obscured in turning flaps under the edges of the book. Honour was satisfied.

Some friends in another city were called down to the local post office one day. The official produced some letters which they had earlier posted and proceeded to chastise them. On these letters some of the stamps had been folded over the edges of the envelopes. It is permitted in China to paste stamps on either or both of the back and front, and folding them over the edges does not usually matter either. What bothered the official was that the stamps in question were decorated with the portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and of the esteemed and respected Premier Chou En-lai. He would not send them until the offenders had spent some time remedying the situation.

A Chinese student in need of a substitute for toilet paper one dark night also committed a grave error. The following morning someone noticed the face of the wise leader Chairman Hua lying soiled in the latrine. The unwitting student had been unfortunate enough to grab a copy of a Peoples' Daily with a front page spread of the leader's portrait. It was traced to him and he was criticized.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

One may be tempted to believe the claims made by the various groups around this university in support of their ideological beliefs; but one does question the source of their facts, whether or not they are valid statements. I feel prompted to comment on the claims made by INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE in their broadsheet: "The Direction of the Anti-Uranium Movement Towards an Independent Aust.?" Two statements were made which, in my opinion, need verification before they gain enough credibility for me to believe.

The first of these concerns the list of companies involved in the control and exportation of Australian uranium which are also U.S. controlled. An impressive list of multi-nationals, but one does wonder whether all of them are actually involved in uranium mining, and whether the U.S. is the country of control. For example, Consolidated God Fields, to the best of my knowledge, is not concerned with Australian uranium but rather with the exploitation of blacks in the South African gold fields. It is largely a British and Sth. African company. (Anti-Report, Counter Information Services, London, 1973)

AGIP (Italy) may be interested in buying Australian uranium but is not a U.S. controlled company as it is a subsidiary of Italy's ENI, the state energy authority. (Australian Financial Review, 7.10.77) It would be desirable if the author(s) of the broadsheet would be more correct in their statements, and not provide the reader with a list of the ten biggest multi-nationals.

The second statement comes from that unnamed spokesman from Westinghouse who predicted the fall of the Whitlam government weeks before it happened. Since the person's statement was in quotation marks, it implies that he did in fact say it. However, where was such a statement reported? If he did say what was reported to have been said, then, presumably, it could be used as evidence as conspiracy in the Kerr coup in 1975. It would like to read that report in which the unnamed person made such a statement, and thus ask the Students for Australian Independence where I might find this quotation if at all.

It would be appreciated in the future for the establishment of credibility, if issues not to be conglomerated, facts not confused with fiction; and finally for opportunism of the worst kind to be avoided by jumping on the uranium bandwagon.

Peter Busby  
Linguistics SGS.

Dear Editor,

I attended the first meeting of the Students' Association. I think the chairperson, Peter Cardwell, should be congratulated on his handling of the meeting.

There were quite a few people there (about 200 most of the time) and to keep a meeting of that size in a reasonable state of order requires quite a lot from the chairperson.

I find it quite a welcome change to last year when most meetings didn't even start for lack of a quorum, and if there were enough people, the chairperson was so incapable of maintaining any sort of order that very little business was ever dealt with.

I think I should mention that the state of the meetings is the responsibility of everyone in attendance, however if anyone chooses to disrupt the meeting in any way, the chairperson is there to point out to these people, the error of their ways. I think Peter did just this.

Again, I would congratulate Peter on his responsible handling of the meeting as it is necessary to have order so the meeting can deal with the business in hand some of which after all forms the policy of the ANU Students' Association.

I can only hope that this trend will continue and that we won't have to put up with any more shit in meetings, no matter who is responsible for it.

Lesley Parry

Mr Dickie,

In your last issue of *Woroni* (Vol. 30, No.2) there was to appear a letter by myself regarding a statement of Mr Cardwell's. I, at the last minute, removed the letter because of an extremely objectionable headline to it.

The headline, by Mr Peter Ride, said "If you don't stop picking on me, I'll tell my mummy." My letter was a serious statement; not at all the childish whingeing Mr Ride would pretend it to be. If it had been read in conjunction with Mr Ride's headline it would have been prejudged, if unconsciously, as being mere childish whingeing.

It is interesting to note, that of the eight letters printed, only four were headlined. One was complimentary to Mr Ride and his associates. The contents of the other three letters all displeased Mr Ride in some way or another, so the true critical headlines appeared.

I feel it is a shame that you should allow personal spitefulness at such an editorial level. Mr Ride's headline was neither witty nor pertinent and was merely his personal reaction to a letter

which earlier he had vociferously complained about.

No doubt, if Mr Ride gets his hands on this "letters page", a similar heading will appear but this time I trust you will veto it.

Yours,  
Robert I.E. Lake.

Dear Sir,

In viewing the furor over the theories and lectures of Drs Eysenck and Jensen, one gets a definite feeling of *deja-vu*. I at least am reminded of the elaborate and erroneous theories of earlier frauds such as Lamarck and Lysenko. I think that there is a useful lesson in these two examples. Both these schools of "thought" were ultimately discredited by other scientists *proving* that the theories really were rubbish, not by belting Comrade Lysenko over the head. Stalin used to shoot the opponents of Nicolai Marr's linguistic contortions, but that didn't prevent their exposure as nonsense.

My point is that it is really quite useless to combat the theories of Drs Eysenck and Jensen in the rhetorical and semi-literate manner of the "Students" for Australian Independence. This is rather like repairing a faulty engine by driving the car into a brick wall. The only way to discredit these men is to do precisely that - discredit their theories. Happily, steps are being taken in this direction. A recent conference of the Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington left both Eysenck and his theories in sizeable tatters. (See *Nation Review* 23-29 March 1978 p.12).

Only when scientists and other men and women in whose fields of competence these theories lie have exposed such theories to their own satisfaction will these men lose influence. Doubtless that is an elitist viewpoint - the course of history tends to suggest that it is also time. It may be good dogma for black working-class women, like the author of the short cliché in *Woroni* of 22.3.78, to demonstrate that, in their case at least, what Eysenck says is perfectly valid, but it will not stop the spread of these ideas. Cant will not justify either science or truth - that was Stalin's line, and it was a conspicuous failure. Whilst S.A.I. demonstrate that Australia has more than its fair share of recessive intelligence genes, let us hope that others will read these theories, and the critiques of them, before condemning them out of hand.

Heini.

## TOTALLY SCURRILOUS

### 100% ACRYLIC

1. Found - half a caterpillar in a Refectory salad. Anyone finding the other half could they please return it to the ANU Union Office for recycling.

2. Radical Sinecure - Ex GG Sir John Kerr's replacement in Paris, Prof. Ralph Slatyer, hardly sports the political credentials one would expect of a Fraser nominee, whatever his scientific claim-to-fame. A long-time Labor Party supporter, he has been involved in Vietnam moratoria, anti-apartheid demos, campaigns against the Black Mountain Tower and the Molonglo Arterial, and... you guessed it... boycotts of Sir John Kerr!

FOR THE RECORD: Mark Menchin denies writing 'Liars, Thieves, and Liberals'

## PEOPLE ARE NEEDED AT THE COTTAGE . . . .

The Cottage is the student 'drop-in centre' where you can come at any time and stay for a cup of tea or a few nights.

It lives in the depths of the Research and residential area of the university. Until the N.C.D.C. dug a hole for a freeway right next to us, we could claim having the most peaceful site on the campus.

If we are to maintain a 24-hour service we need people to staff the roster, both day and night. People are usually rostered to once every three weeks. The duties are hardly onerous: just being present and being able to make a good cup of tea.

If you would like to participate, or if you've never been down to The Cottage, drop in to 16 Balmain Crescent, or have a chat to Sister Katrina Scott-Findlay at the Health Service or at Garran Hall.

# STANDARDS DROP

Something rather strange is happening at the A.N.U. There is an apparent drop in demand for University places despite all the expectations developed as a result of unemployment and the economic situation. This year, in an effort to make A.N.U. more accessible admission standards were lowered, but for the second year in a row enrolment targets were not met. Interestingly, student numbers at the A.N.U. are falling more than those at the C.C.A.E. and other Australian universities.

In 1976 the A.N.U. was told by the Government that the real level of funding would not increase from year to year. Faced with the situation that it would not be kept in the manner to which it was accustomed, the A.N.U. considered its options for the future. Expectations in 1976 were that unemployment would result in an increasing demand for tertiary education. The A.N.U., sensitive about its academic teaching standards, looked forward to being able to raise its admission standards in the face of this increased demand. This feeling was last illustrated in a letter to the Board of the School by the then Pro Vice-Chancellor Professor Ian Ross . . .

"... our admission standards for faculties other than Law, hardly give evidence that A.N.U. is seen as a particularly worthy university to come to"

"Also there may be a case for re-visiting the issue of entry standards . . . we are caught in a situation of programmed growth. If the numbers are not there we lower the barriers a little more. I suggest that this procedure . . . is necessarily in conflict with a concern for standards."

Contrary to expectations however in 1977, enrolments were well below the target figure of around 1500 new students. In the light of this unanticipated development the 1976 thoughts about the A.N.U. becoming an "honours university" or once again "an experiment in centralized excellence" were discounted by the Chancellery technocrats. Admission standards were lowered to take in the top 50% of school leavers in an effort to reach the target intake in 1978. There was a slight improvement on intake but again the intake was well below the target figure. The question now being asked around the campus is will the admission standards be lowered again to take the top 55% of Year 12 school leavers.

Many academics are nonetheless unhappy with the falling standards and what they see as an administrative obsession with quantity over quality. It has been claimed that it is now harder to get into the CCAE than the ANU. Enquiries at the CCAE revealed that this was certainly true for some schools within the CCAE and unlike the ANU, basic admission standards at the CCAE have not dropped. Despite the maintenance of their standards the Registrar at the CCAE said that there was "satisfactory growth" in student numbers.

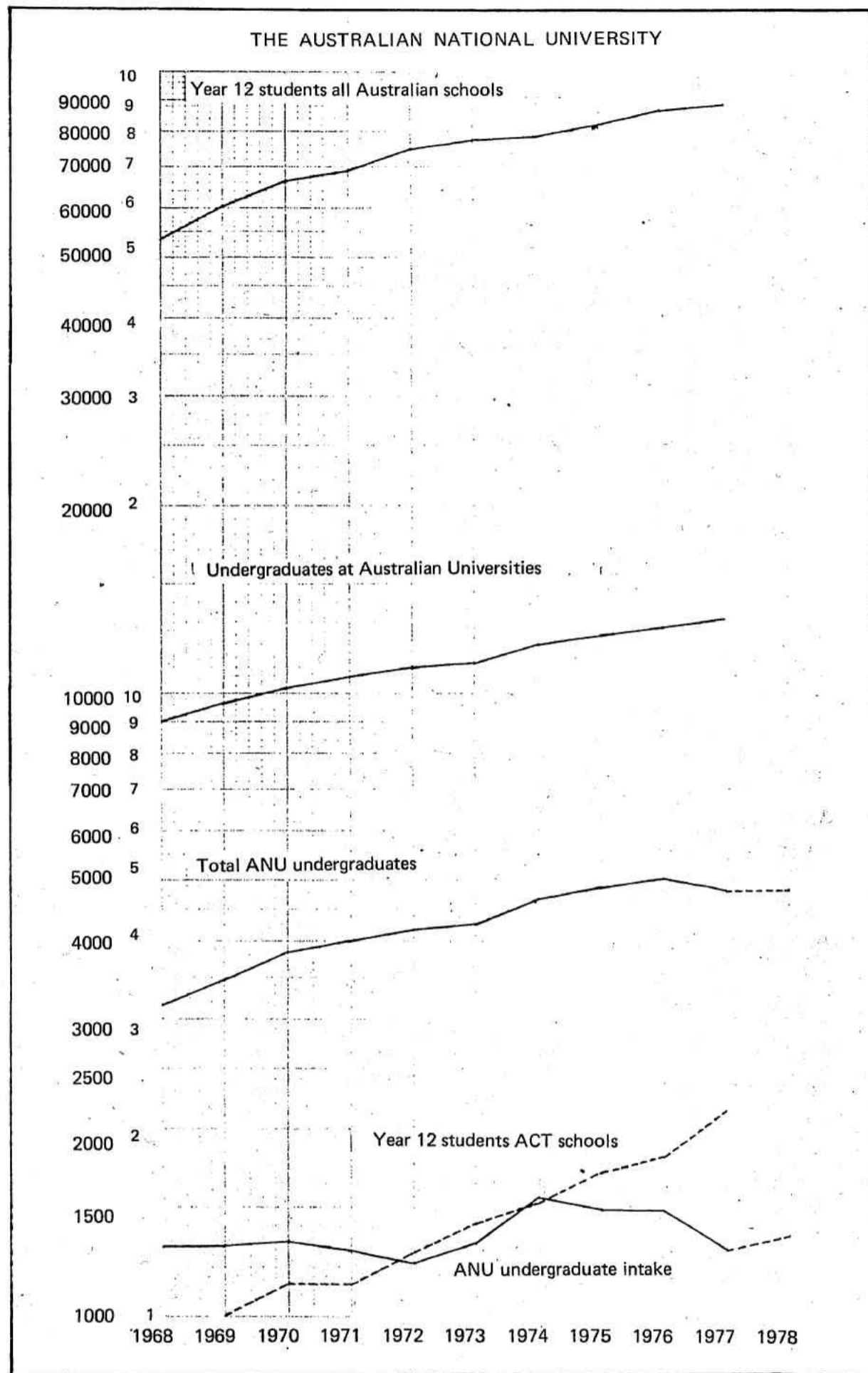
ANU's Academic Registrar Mr George Dicker told me that drops of 5% ile in admission standards did not significantly affect the quality of students entering the A.N.U. As to the sustained shortfall in student numbers he mentioned unemployment and the 1960 birth rate drop as possible causes. Birth rate arguments can be discounted because of internal migrations within and immigration to Australia. As our graph shows Year 12 students populations continued to rise despite the birth rate drop. The A.C.T. School population rose more sharply

than the Australian average. The fear of unemployment is no doubt relevant, as discussed in earlier *Woroni*. However I believe that the preference for jobs over tertiary education cannot be the sole reason and it certainly does not explain the lower attractiveness of A.N.U. relative to other universities.

The A.N.U. cannot absolve itself from involvement in these trends, or responsibility for the consequences of the sort of admission policies they

are now pursuing. As one staff member said - "This, the most abstract of the universities, is now admitting students probably less suited to abstractions". Or as someone else said the universities are less and less centres of learning and more and more graduate sausage machines. It is only a sausage machine surely that would put inputs and finances before students and educating.

Phil Dickie.



## but enrolments stay down

### ADMISSION STANDARDS-A.N.U.

Year	1st offers	2nd offers
1972	46%ile	
1973	46%ile	
1974	46%ile	
1975	40%ile	45%ile
1976	40%ile	45%ile
1977	36%ile	45%ile
1978	40%ile	50%ile

# ENGLISH DEPT'S BORING REPLY

The Editor,

Dear Sir,

The staff of the English Department has asked me to reply to X's criticisms (*Woroni*, 22 March) in order to clarify the points he/she raises.

The department is going to take an interest in students this year (as it always has), and this will include encouraging them to attend weekly classes. We think that weekly discussions benefit students, and that only by attending can they make these work, for themselves and others. We believe from experience that students who (even for good reason) miss a number of classes in succession lose contact with what is being discussed. And so we feel it important to try to keep in close touch with students who have missed classes, in the hope that we might be able to help them and prevent their loss of interest.

Discussion gives us all (staff and students alike) the opportunity of test-

ing and refining our individual perceptions and judgments. All classes in the English Department have this aim. And anyone who has attended, say, one of our staff/postgraduate seminars will know how fully and freely members of the department often — and I believe fruitfully — disagree. There is, very simply, no 'established' departmental view of any work that appears on any of our courses.

The department is at present discussing the structure of courses it offers. It has also asked to be reviewed, and the Review Committee may well make its own recommendations on this question. Certainly those students who have expressed the wish for an English major comprising English 1, Australian Literature and American Literature will have their views considered by the Review Committee (the 'questionnaire carried out at the end of 1977' was designed by the University for this end).

All students can be assured that the advisory letter printed in *Woroni* can only be advisory, and is sent out each year with the interest of students in mind. In this way it is hoped that those who have passed (but only barely passed) English 1 will be encouraged to think of taking other courses in the Faculty to which they might better be suited. Apparently it has been rumoured that this letter was sent 'to all students who did not gain a pass close to a credit or above'. Those worried by rumours, or

interested in figures, may like to know that it was sent out to 33 students in English IA (whereas 116 of the students enrolled in that course last year gained a pass — as distinct from the many who gained a credit or better), and that it was not sent to any student enrolled in any other English course, including English IB.

J.P. Hardy  
English Department.

## GRAFFITI FOUND IN UNION TOILETS

Change the English Department  
before it  
Changes you!

and

Parker & Hardy & Bettle & Pascall  
and Adamson and Wright & Brissendon etc.  
Creep in their petty pace from  
Day to day . . . . .  
Until the last syllable of recorded time

## but then again . . . . .

Most students enrolled in the English department really want to know what the consequences will be of lack of tutorial/seminar attendance. The department says it is taking an interest in students but is remaining somewhat 'mystical' concerning attendance — trying to instill fear of the unknown, if you will.

What we're after is a direct answer to the effect of "You'll fail if you don't attend" or "attendance won't account for any part of the assessment". I think we'll be flat out getting such an answer.

The answer regarding established department views is puzzling because information about this was gained first hand from a student, from whom the information is seen as reliable.

Also, many English students have felt that tutors expressing views in tutorials adopt the tone of "don't question what I'm saying." I suppose this feeling of ours could be attributed

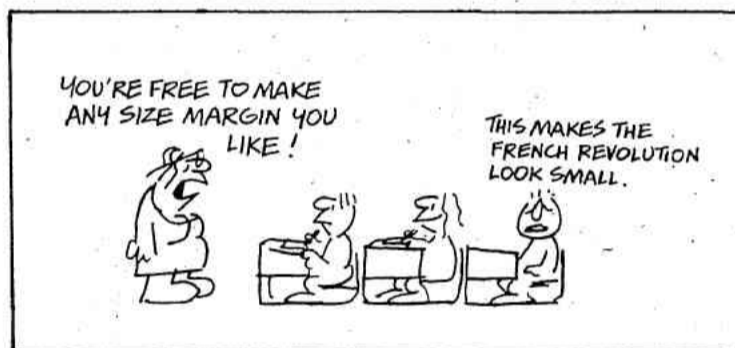
to our vivid imaginations or something.

The present course structure needs a little more than to be put under review; it needs to be *changed*. The way it stands at the moment, has caused many students to regard English as a bog. It is far too rigid to be really enjoyable and is not what many students expected of university English, or the study thereof, to be more correct.

Information gained from a 1976 English IA student, runs to the effect that some students who received the advisory letter found it very hard to re-enrol in the English department. I wonder how correct this is?

The main point is, a lot of students are *not happy* with the English Department; with its apparent rigidity and stagnated character. The study of literature is, after all, supposed to be progressive and relatively free.

Who is the English Department catering for . . . . . the students or the staff?



yours, X.



M.A.G. has held a few stalls over the last couple of weeks — in Civic and at the Union. M.A.G. organisers are pleased with the outcome of the stalls, especially those in Civic. The people who ran the last stall in Civic were kept really busy, talking to lots of people, selling things and handing out literature. The interest shown by the public is increasing . . . here's hoping for more improvement because more recognition from the public is what we need.

M.A.G.'s raffle is well under way now, so if you want a ticket or two, look out for the M.A.G. stalls in the Union Building around lunchtime. The raffle will be drawn at the SMOKE-IN which will be not too far into the future — hopefully within a couple of weeks.

M.A.G. has also given a talk at Dickson College with students and staff participating in the lunchtime Forum. Those who went were quite pleased with the outcome of this.

**WORLD'S FIRST STONED CROSSWORD**

Clues

<b>ACROSS</b>	<b>DOWN</b>
1 Far . . . . .	1 . . . . . to lunch.
3 . . . . . ravenous!	2 "We're all . . . . . of papers right now."
5 "What a loudm . . . . . h."	4 "Going . . . . . of My Head" (song).
7 . . . . . of sight.	5 Tripped . . . . .
8 "Where did you go?" (Reply) . . . . .	6 . . . . . of control.

The main aim of any Marijuana Action Group is the LEGALISATION OF DOPE, and a lot of effort, participation and determination has to go into this cause to get anywhere. We're really looking forward to a big attendance at the next meeting . . . . . It's your fight as well as ours.

# A. J. M. WALTON

## In the Defence of Democratic Thinking

One of the most cherished institutions of any democracy is that of an opposition. Although not elected to govern, oppositions are encouraged and even financed by the community. They are as much a part of political life as the government and, in fact have the capacity to assume office, should a government fall into disfavour with voters, at an election.

Parliament itself embodies within the very fabric of its structure the rights of those who form an alternative means of thinking. Such practices as question time, debate on bills, grievance debates, voting on legislation and standing orders implicitly legitimize and respect the rights of an opposition. I believe that Australians would find repugnant any suggestion that our system of government might be enhanced by the riddance of those who dissent. There lie the seeds of totalitarianism.

The Students' Association meetings, held fortnightly, can be likened to an open Parliament. Here, students represent themselves rather than constituents, and all students are entitled to exercise their franchise — after all they do pay compulsory fees. Even in this situation, however, the notion of a legitimate opposition is vital to the maintenance of fairness and harmony at meetings. Al-

though individuals of similar belief do not enjoy a majority they should, nevertheless, be entitled to express their views in an open forum.

The Students' Association Standing Orders applicable at meetings place a heavy burden of responsibility upon the President, Peter Cardwell, who acts as chairman. He may accept or ignore the "gag" motion at his pleasure. Obviously it is technically possible for a majority to dissent by means of the "gag", but in all cases the Chairman should allow fairness to prevail.

Whenever a minority loses its right of free speech and is actively suppressed, the inevitable result is the destruction of political consensus, and the emergence of provocative means of frustrating these restrictive processes. The development of dissent movements in a totalitarian environment bears out this observation.

The last three Students Association meetings have witnessed the abuse of majority strength to silence individuals of liberal belief. The situation has arisen because of the appalling state of chairmanship as exercised by Cardwell, who according to the editor of *Woroni*, Phil Dickie, is "short on knowledge of meetings procedure and Standing Orders but long on a tendency to authoritarian control". I

think perhaps that those words, "authoritarian control", sum up the situation exactly.

In this issue of *Woroni*, Cardwell and his colleague Mark Menchin lament that meetings have degenerated into chaos. Cardwell himself suggests that the A.N.U. Liberals are responsible when he states:

"The Liberals again lacked the numbers at the meeting and it was clear that because they were unable to gain control of the meeting by democratic means they were therefore attempting to achieve their aims by disruption.

Menchin, in a delightful analogy, even accuses the Liberals of employing "terrorist tactics" to disrupt meetings.

These statements only serve to underline Cardwell's apparent satisfaction with a superficial analysis of the problem at hand. It should be understood that Liberals have intention of perpetrating a majority "coup" — I do not believe that that alternative would adequately alleviate the underlying grievances. The basic demand is simply that of fairness — that we should be able

to express a dissenting opinion without fear of the highly selective acceptance of the "gag" motion by Cardwell. Meetings begin to break down at the very point when Liberals are discriminated against by the chair. Further, the incidences of complete ignorance of Standing Orders are matters of history. The methods used to frustrate totalitarianism at meetings are not in the nature of "terrorist tactics" at all, but rather of the constitutional and use of Standing Orders.

The symptoms are simple to detect. Extreme positions and a rejection of fairness lead to anger, frustration, and the erosion of harmony. The inevitable result is the degeneration of meetings that has already occurred. The quality of chairmanship we enjoyed under our past two Presidents, Liz O'Brien and Jon Nicholson, would greatly facilitate the return of political consensus.

Until Cardwell appreciates that to espouse liberalism is a legitimate form of political expression, the Students' Association meetings will continue to suffer the consequences.



## A.N.U. Liberal Society



### Senator John Knight : "Aurukun and Black Rights"

- \* Patron of the A.N.U. Liberal Society
- \* Liberal Senator for the A.C.T.
- \* Parliamentary Authority on Aboriginal Legislation



#### SENATOR JOHN KNIGHT

Senator Knight will speak to members on Federal Aboriginal Legislation as it affects the peoples of the Aurukun Reserve and in the general context of Black Rights.

- Agenda
1. Senator John Knight
  2. Questions
  3. Minutes of the last meeting
  4. Matters arising from the minutes
  5. ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO A.L.S.F.
  6. Motions for A.L.S.F. Conference
  7. General Business

7.30 pm

Mon. 24th April

Bruce Hall Library

ALL EXISTING AND PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS WELCOME

There will be \$1 charge for non-students to cover the cost of refreshments.

Authorised by A.J.M. Walton  
President A.N.U. Liberal Society

## Mark Menchin

### ANU STUDENTS DENIED A SAY ON IMPORTANT AUS PROPOSALS.

People come to S.A. Meetings for various reasons; they wish to participate in the running of the S.A., how its budget is spent (remember, it's *your* money) or simply for the entertainment value of the proceedings. Others come simply to disrupt the legitimate and proper business of the Association. This is clearly the case with members of the ANU Liberal Society.

By their own admission, these people are unable to command any real support on campus. They therefore resort to cowardly terrorist style tactics of disruption and mischief, or to support from outside forces and conservative governments in an attempt to destroy the student movement.

### TERRORIST TACTICS

At the meeting on March 22, two hysterical members of the Liberal Society had to be removed from the Association meeting after a number of requests that they leave. These people, in breach of the Liquor Ordinance were consuming alcohol and screaming abuse at the chair and any speakers who did not rigidly adhere to the Liberals' own personal prejudices.

The last meeting, April 5, was expected to take a more reasonable line — Yabsley was in Perth, (coincidentally, a cyclone hit the W.A. capital about the same time) probably attempting to enlist more "admirers" for the Liberal campaign to disrupt and destroy democratic institutions like the Students' Association.

However, the local Liberals managed to behave in such an uncouth, irresponsible and objectionable manner, that one of their number was forcibly removed from the meeting.

The meeting was disrupted time and time again by countless frivolous points of order and inane amendments.

As a result of these terrorist style tactics the meeting was unable to consider a number of important AUS motions which had to be decided at that meeting.

The issues involved covered changes in the procedure for joining or leaving AUS, changes in the nature of delegations to AUS Council and support for the direct election of delegates to Council. Included also was ER 2/78 which would allow constituents who are unable to pay their fees because of court injunctions (and we know who's behind them) to have a vote.

Any student is entitled to express her/his opinion at an S.A. meeting provided that it is done in the normal proper and democratic way. The local Liberals, devoid of popular support, must resort to tactics of intimidation. John Stuart Mill would turn in his grave at the mischief of these pests who call themselves Liberals.

I am convinced that the vast majority of students, whatever their feelings are on AUS, would agree that ANU should take part in debates over the future and structure of AUS. All students are entitled to do this, and these Liberals have prevented them from exercising their rights. The Liberals can only succeed if we let them.

**I THEREFORE URGE AS MANY STUDENTS AS POSSIBLE TO ATTEND MEETINGS AND TO EXERCISE THEIR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE LOST.**

### EXTERNAL ATTACKS

One of the most basic democratic rights is the right of people to organise to defend their particular interests. It is this right which is now under attack.

As students we have a legitimate, interest in our own education and the way in which the University is controlled. To express the feelings of students on these matters we have the ANU Students' Association. We find also that students at other campuses have similar interests and aspirations, and it is for this reason that we have a national student organisation, AUS. These bodies, AUS and the ANUSA, are more than service and social clubs and must remain that way.

Students must be able to control their own affairs through democratic means and if this principle is not supported, if we sit on the fence, our right to organise and to operate democratically will be taken from us.

At the present time, the Hamer government, in one of its brief respites from corruption allegations and land deal scandals, is preparing legislation along the lines of that introduced by the Court regime in Western Australia.

This legislation makes membership of the local SRC, SA or Guild voluntary (but non members are still allowed to vote at SRC/SA/Guild elections!), sets strict guidelines for the way in which student money is spent and effectively outlaws organisations such as AUS. The WA government has also mooted the possibility of direct ministerial control of student funds.

Such legislation must be opposed at all levels. Students must control their own affairs.

If compulsory unionism is abolished for students, can trade unionism survive much longer? Despite the revisionist stance of much of the trade union leadership, it is imperative that such working class organisations be allowed to exist and develop.

In order that these external attacks on student unionism can be effectively countered there must be communication and interchange of ideas at a national level. Despite this, AUS Annual Council decided to axe the national student newspaper. The recent appearance of a broadsheet entitled "Australian Student Unity" is therefore welcome. Although the broadsheet was devoted to purely political matters there is now a channel of communication open, even though it is of limited scope. It is to be hoped that AUS will stir themselves into action by publishing a similar broadsheet, if only to answer some of the criticism directed at AUS in the "Australian student Unity" broadsheet.

The example of the "ASU" publication shows that progressive organisations can produce results. What is necessary is to think and act, not to bemoan the state of affairs and then make shortsighted decisions on dubious grounds.

### IT'S YOUR DECISION —

Australians generally have probably two outstanding characteristics — they are apathetic and they are whingers.

They are content to allow other people to make decisions for them and then whinge when the decision taken is not to their liking. There is only one solution — get off your arse and do something.



This is especially true of Students' Association affairs. It is of no use to complain that things are not done properly or that the S.A. is run by "left wing fascists" as Walton suggests unless the ordinary members, that's you out there become involved.

Under S12(1) of the S.A. Constitution "the management and control of the Association is vested in the Association in General Meeting"

This means that every second Wednesday all undergraduate students have the opportunity to participate in the management and control of the Association.

The President acts in the manner directed by the Association and must report his actions to the meeting to be ratified or otherwise. Out of the 5000 students at ANU we should be able to have at least 100 at General Meetings but this is not the case. Don't whinge if you are not prepared to participate.

Similarly, *Woroni* this year has contained about five pages of political material directed at the same non issue. There must be some creative or industrious people out there who can write poems, songs, stories or something of interest for inclusion in our newspaper. So get to it! Let's have a comprehensive and informative *Woroni* this year.

From experience I know that no-one is busy with work, drink or dope all the time, so set aside some time to contribute to your Association.

## THE PSEUD RADS

Hi! Well, the underlying lack of feeling and quest for attention on campus has finally been organized. The pseud rads (P.R.) is the organization for those who prefer controversy to commitment; we're big and we're going to grow. If you want your voice heard, consider us the serious alternative.

\*\*\*\*\*

Guidelines for the campus branch were laid down at its inauguration. Rewarding politics here, it was decided, involves the following —

— Explicit concern for oppressed group issues. Overt condemnation of sexist and racist attitudes. A motion at an S.A. meeting is worth a thousand concerned hours, members felt.

— A left orientation expressed in humanist rather than objective terms. A humanist base for political opinion, it was found, allowed greater opportunities for changing it later in life.

— Thorough grasp of S.A. meeting procedure. Manipulation of these meetings is a useful tool for attracting political attention.

— Money at the bar is a good investment. It is essential to avoid any other form of conspicuous consumption, however.

— Know when to be silent. Volatile issues often extract commitment if they're tackled the wrong way.

— Sincerity. You must convince yourself to be successful in this area. Members emphasized the distinction between belief and commitment.

Within these guidelines, there's still a lot of talking to be done, so come along and make your presence felt. In the meantime, remember — Put Politics Before People.

### MORE COLUMN SPACE FROM THE PSEUD RADS

Well we were gratified but not surprised by the response to news of our recent formation. A warm welcome to all our new members. Many of you are already experienced in this field, and all have obviously been feeling the need for an organization of Pseud Rads for quite some time.

\*\*\*\*\*

We are under attack from the start. Members would obviously be aware of the small embarrassments caused by those who practice what we preach. I think it's necessary to a more insidious danger to the whole pseudoradical movement; the threat of imitation.

The forces of conservatism are at present using our own style of politics to promote their causes. Just as we cry welfare at meetings but forget to visit the Cottage, they cry rugged independence from the shelter of parental allowances, cry individualism and corporate industry in one breath. We wear scruff; they respond with elaborate care, waistcoated. They use our tricks of meeting procedure with almost our success. In general, they have taken our belief in politics before people and turned it to their own showy ends.

What is to be done? Previously we could only take comfort in the fact that many more will desert their ranks to become genuinely conservative than we will ever lose to genuine radicalism. Since the beginning of the year, however, new and exciting possibilities have arisen; movements have been made to join forces with our imitators in a new and powerful Pseud Rad/Pseud Con Solidarity Alliance (P.R./P.C. S.A.)

It would be a momentous occasion in student politics generally, for we could form perhaps the most active and certainly the most vocal political bloc on campus. The possibilities of such an alliance were recently demonstrated in our successful Orientation Handbook controversy.

This fine scandal, with the many splendid opportunities it offered for making political presence felt, skilfully built up through writ, evasion, rumour, and court action to culminate in a Students' Association meeting which augurs well for us in the coming year. Our audience was large, made up of numbers of ourselves, our regular buffs, and a scattering of keen and appreciative neophytes. In an act which will be hard to follow, P.R. and P.C. clashed over several motions regarding the handbook litigation, P.R. defeated P.C. in this major performance, but credit must be shared for the creation of such an excellent opportunity to show pseudopolitics at its best.

\*\*\*\*\*

It is yet to be seen whether this temporary alliance can remain viable, and continue its utility in making our presence felt. I therefore urge all members to make their voices heard at this vital stage in our development. Perhaps the fate of pseudoradicalism rests in your hands; despite that, the state of the movement will affect your enjoyment of student politics for some time to come.

Whatever the outcome, remember to put Politics before People . . .

P.R.

## STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION INITIATIVES:

The new year is now well under way and already we have seen moves toward "a more effective political and social organisation" of students on campus. The level of participation in the affairs of the Students' Association has taken a turn for the better and one would hope that this trend will continue. More than ever before students are becoming genuinely concerned about the direction of the student movement as well as the future of the education system.

Students have shown that they want a more effective political organisation on campus. This is reflected by the strong condemnation of cut-backs in education spending and the deeply held conviction that education is a right and not a privilege. On the question of assessment and student participation in determining the direction of their courses feeling is also strong. There has already been much open discussion and debate on these issues and the Association took the initiative by organising an Education Day on March 14, which met with a reasonable response. The Students' Association has also reiterated its resolute opposition to the mining of Uranium within Australia, as well as the construction of any uranium enrichment or power generation facilities

## STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION MEETINGS:

Recently we have witnessed a great deal of commotion at the Students' Association general meetings, especially the last two general meetings. On two occasions the meeting has directed me to call the ANU Union Security to remove members of the Association for disruptive behaviour. At the meeting on Wednesday March 22 the President of the ANU Liberal Society, Alastair Walton, and the Vice-President of ANULS, Michael Yabsley deliberately set out to disrupt the proceedings. The two characters Yabsley and Walton had been farting throughout the meeting, in violation of the liquor Ordinances, and when requested to stop they refused - Michael Yabsley refused to withdraw insulting remarks directed at speakers. Both Yabsley and Walton intimidated speakers and prevented people from exercising their rights. Their behaviour became intolerable and many people were forced to leave the meeting in disgust. They were both requested to remain silent, requests they blatantly disregarded. They were both named on three occasions and requested then directed to leave the meeting. They refused all these lawful directions and the meeting degenerated into an uproar. The meeting was adjourned

that will enable students to question the system in which we live. The attack on students is clearly part of a larger conservative plan to de-stabilize potential areas of opposition groups like the various radical education bodies the Anti-Uranium Movement and Black and Women's movements have all come under attack. In fact all groups who want to see a society which is not based on competition and exploitation but on justice and democracy are now facing reprisals.

The attacks are being orchestrated by the Liberal / Country Party government and the media in cahoots with certain business interests and bodies such as the R.S.L. and National Civic Council. These groups will do anything in their power to remove the progressive policies of AUS and water down the strength of student organisations. Already we have seen a spate of writs against Students' Associations and AUS taken out by members of the Australian Liberal Students Federation; and in Western Australia legislation has been passed outlawing student organisations and making payment of AUS Union fees non-compulsory. W.A. students have been denied the choice of utilizing their democratic rights to make any contribution to and critical analysis of society, of which all students form a part. Students have every right to become involved in the political process - to support whatever campaigns and struggles they democratically vote to support; to elect a leadership that has earned the right to lead. Indeed, students have a moral duty to be an effective part of the Australian political reality.

Similar legislation to the anti-democratic Western Australian legislation is now being proposed by the Hamer Government in Victoria. The legislation which has the seal of approval of the Minister of Education. Thomson proposes to make service fees compulsory and political representation voluntary. This action is an attempt to end universal membership of student organisations in Victoria, it also aimed at abolishing student unionism altogether. Like the W.A. legislation it proposes to make payments to AUS illegal. Such moves are specifically designed to cripple the national structure of students. If AUS is effectively destroyed, then an important opponent of the Fraser Government and the capitalist system will be silenced. This latest move in Victoria must not be seen in isolation it should be put in the context of the gradual removal of civil liberties in our society. Again, the stakes are high and we cannot afford to sit on the fence otherwise our right to organise and to make our own decisions will be taken away from us.

It is essential that students defend themselves against this attack. Unity is strength and the only way we are going to defeat this legislation is if we speak up now.

The proposed Victorian legislation also gives the right to the Administration to differentiate between political and service; not the students. It is important to note that students are not being consulted in any way. The legislation takes away the right of students to control their own affairs without outside interference. The Victorian government is trying to impose on students, without consultation, what we should or should not do. It is a blatant attack on student autonomy, the question of whether fees should be compulsory or not and whether fees should be paid to AUS, must be decided by students themselves, and not by outside bodies such as the government.

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## Students Assoc. goes downhill

*The events of the past couple of S.A. Meetings have provoked a more than usual amount of written nonsense from the A.N.U.'s student politicians. The most noticeable trends in S.A. Meetings have been decreases in enthusiasm and attendance and increases in disruption. There is a sharper division than ever before between the left wing faithful and the right wing provocateurs. As these two sides devote more and more energy to the trading of insults the meetings themselves have less and less to offer the majority of students. Last year attempts by officers to cater for and include the majority of students were rewarded by some increase in interest in elections and WORONI, in particular. This year the emphasis on bipartisan point scoring is alienating many students, and making the S.A. an object of derision for most. Last year's adequate flow of articles to WORONI has dried up.*

*Following the Fred Daly theory of parliamentary disruption to the letter a small but effective group of campus Liberals is attempting to totally wreck the S.A. Meetings. President Peter Cardwell, short on knowledge of meeting procedure and standing orders but long on a tendency to authoritarian control merely gives them more opportunity to disrupt the meetings in this manner. Tim Nicholson and one of the younger Liberals have yet to learn that a slavish insistence and adherence to every single standing order may actually be detrimental to the smooth running of a meeting. What have the meetings accomplished?*

*It has taken the S.A. 650 man hours to pass a few useful education motions, set up a committee, elect a few people and pass a large number of motions condemning or censuring people and organizations all over the place. I am reliably informed that these people and organizations censured are not quaking in fear or in the least affected.*

*In articles in this issue Peter Cardwell and Mark Menchin attribute the problems of the Students' Association and its meetings to the unruly and disruptive Liberals. I would say that the Liberals are but a symptom of the problems of the alienation of the Students' Association from most students and the contempt the S.A. is held in. The Liberals are cleverly exploiting this problem but kicking them out of meetings doesn't solve anything. Until more attention is paid to its problems rather than the symptoms of those problems, the S.A. will continue to go downhill.*

Phil Dickie

**C.L.A.G.**  
(CREATIVE LEATHER  
AND ARTS GROUP)

will meet regularly this year  
in the Arts Centre.

ENAMELLING  
CERAMICS  
SCREEN-PRINTING  
SPINNING & WEAVING  
PAINTING

Woroni Vol. 30 No. 3 Page 7

# PETER CARDWELL

ies and the dumping of nuclear wastes in Australia.

Students have called overwhelmingly for alternative energy sources (e.g. solar) to be developed and the introduction of energy conservation measures. The national mobilisation for Aboriginal Land Rights and not Uranium on March 31 received the support of large numbers of students and staff alike on campus.

Student involvement in the social aspects of campus life has also been high. Concerted efforts have been made by the Association and the Union Board of Management to re-establish the Union Building as the meeting place and social centre of students. We have been co-operating closely with the Board of Management and the Student Services Officer, and through the continuation of a wide programme of events and a large number of Students' Association Union co-productions, it looks as if the large student involvement will continue.

We have made efforts to run the Association meetings more efficiently. Procedure and Standing orders have come under scrutiny and already some changes have been made. A Regulations Review Committee has been set up to look into the inadequacy of some of our Regulations which were in urgent need of re-drafting. New Regulations will be able to be used and interpreted correctly thus ridding the Association of the confusion that has existed in the past. A Halls and College Liaison Committee has been set up and will meet sometime in the near future. The idea behind this committee is to improve communication between students living in these residences and their Association, as well as to facilitate co-operation on important issues.

and when proceedings re-convened Yabsley and Walton continued their despicable tactics.

Finally, members saw their only option was to have them removed by Union Security.

Similar happenings were witnessed at the meeting on April 6. Alastair Walton and Robert Lake once again used the same destructive and disruptive tactics. The majority of members present showed that they would not tolerate such behaviour. The Liberals again lacked the numbers at the meeting and it was clear that because they were unable to gain control of the meeting by democratic means they were therefore attempting to achieve their aims by disruption. They continually refused to accept the Association's rights on any normal course of discussion and debate. They openly defied the Chair and time and time again they attempted to stop the right of free expression of members.

It is essential that more students come to general meetings to voice their concern at such actions. General Meetings of the Association are open to all undergraduate students on campus to speak and vote and in order to protect this right more students must make a conscious effort to become involved.

## ANTI-STUDENT LEGISLATION:

In the last couple of years the mobilization of the right wing at ANU and within AUS has occurred in step with the resurgence of conservative politics in Australian society as a whole. What concerns me and many on the Australian left is the apparent inability of some students to realise that the current attack on the Students' Association and AUS is part of a deliberate campaign to destroy any effective organisation



# environment

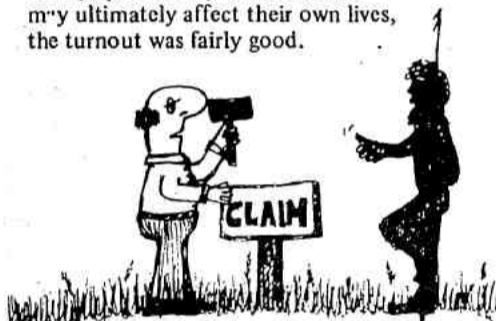


The Campus Environment Group meets each Thursday 12.30-1.30pm By the Meetings Room, Union.

## C. E. G. THE CAMPUS ENVIRONMENT GROUP (and the S.A. Environment Officer)

This year's Campus Environment Group (CEG) is a loose collection of people with the aim of creating and increasing student and staff awareness of environmental issues. The first priority is the immediate environment of the University but attention is also given to both local and world-wide problem areas. Everyone is welcome to be a part (it's free), to use and/or improve the resources available through co-operative effort. Our organization and meetings are rather informal and there is wide scope for any groups (or anyone wishing to form a group) interested in working on specific issues.

To date the group's activities have centred around the March 31st Land Rights Not Uranium Rally. After some initial difficulties we managed to conduct a reasonably successful advertising campaign on campus and organize (?) a march from the Union to City Hill. Considering the appalling apathy of most members of this University, particularly when the issue may ultimately affect their own lives, the turnout was fairly good.



"Sorry old boy - its either your culture, or our air conditioners"

Activity has also started on other issues. A group has been formed to work for the improvement of conditions for cyclists on campus - something that the University has promised but never done anything about. The Energy Collective is looking at energy problems on various levels from the use of Uranium to the overheating of university buildings (i.e. the library).

Other CEG activities for this year are:-

- The promotion of research on this campus into alternative energy sources.
- Opposition to the use by certain staff members of the university's badly needed finances to spread deliberate half-truths about Uranium.
- Opposition to the proposed Molonglo Freeway Access road past the Cottage and the Co-operative Creche.
- Improvements in the nutritional quality of food, and action on over-packaging in the Refectory.
- Creation of a low-energy, on-campus paper recycling plant. Except for an initial expenditure of about \$10 to \$20 this could be run virtually free of cost.

- Spreading information on these and other problems through the campus media. If possible, there will be a regular Environment column in *Woroni* and CEG hopes to be able to produce a special edition for World Environment Day (June 5) Hopefully, various political groups will make use of these to express their particular views on environmental issues.

-The formation of a Campus-wide discussion group to cover aspects of environmental concepts and ideology. A group has already started in Forestry to discuss this.

Anyone interested in working on these and related issues has CEG's full support and assistance. Thanks to last year's group, CEG is just financial (to the tune of \$29.00). This is available with the Group's agreement. Remember too that money may be available from the Students' Association for any issue within its sphere of influence and which it endorses.

-Liaison with ANUSA and AUS on issues specifically related to All Australian Students.

CEG can also help by:-

- providing people and skills for spreading information, production and distributing leaflets, and other advertising.

- providing and/or finding speakers on various environmental issues.

- organizing demonstrations, rallies and similar shows of support or opposition.

As S.A. Environment Officer (A strange magical beast) I envisage working in the framework of CEG. This will spread the workload to give a more effective coverage (hopefully) of all aspects of environmental awareness.

CEG may be contacted either through the S.A. Office or through the Environment Centre (In Kingsley St. opposite Toad Hall). Our meetings are held on most Thursdays in the hall by the Meetings Room in The Union building. Turn up between 12.30 and 1.30pm and someone will be there. At present the issues seem clear cut. If divisions of opinion does start to occur there will be more organized meetings. The issues concern everyone so it is in your interest to be a part of the group.

Adrian Jeffreys  
S.A. Environment Officer.

ARE YOUR DAILY DEATH DEFYING ACTS BECOMING BORING OR EVEN SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS ?

FEELING ( . . . . ) OFF ABOUT LACK OF SUPPORT FOR CYCLISTS ON CAMPUS ?

## BICYCLE TOURING

### The ultimate trip

BICYCLE INSTITUTE OF NSW, 399 PITT ST, SYDNEY



It is well known that the squeaky wheel gets the most oil. Maybe a little will drip our way.

- For -
- 1) Removal of obstacles at University Ave. and road behind Menzies Library.
  - 2) Paved bike paths
  - 3) Realistic pram ramps - NOT 4" jumps
  - 4) SHELTERS FOR CYCLES
  - 5) KEEP MOTORISED SPEED FREAKS OFF CAMPUS

Contacts:

Anne	)
Julie	) 49 4304
Don	)
Adrian	) S.A. Office
Graham	) Environment
John	) Centre.





# CYCLISTS.

## BICYCLES BUREAUCRATIC BUNGLING STRIKES AGAIN

What Happened to 'A Survey of Facilities sought by People who ride push-bikes at the A.N.U.' — By Cyclists on Campus.

### A Case History.

This report was compiled from 415 questionnaires handed out between August and October 1975 by a group known as cyclists on campus. The report made the following recommendations concerning the movement of cyclists on the A.N.U. campus.

### Recommendations

#### On the ANU Campus

1. That an immediate start be made on the construction of two short bike-ways
  - i) linking Daley Rd (near Ursula College with the road near Canberry Bridge
  - ii) linking Fellows Rd (near Asian Studies with the Concessions and Union area. (Sections 4.2.3.1 and 4.2.3.2).
2. That kerb (pram) ramps be placed over the guttering linking roads with footpaths at the places indicated on the map (4.2.3.1).
3. That obstructions to motor vehicle access at the ends of blocked off roads be altered to allow push-bike thoroughfare (4.2.3.1).
4. That sheltered bicycle-parking facilities be provided near to all major clusters of buildings on Campus (4.2.3.3)
5. That cycle lockers be provided near suburban bus-stops around the campus (4.2.3.3).
6. That speed limits of not more than 40 kph (25 mph) be imposed on all traffic on campus roads (4.2.3.5).
7. That roadside sprinklers on campus be aligned so that they do not water the roads, and thus force cyclists to accept a wetting or a swerve in to the traffic (4.2.3.5).

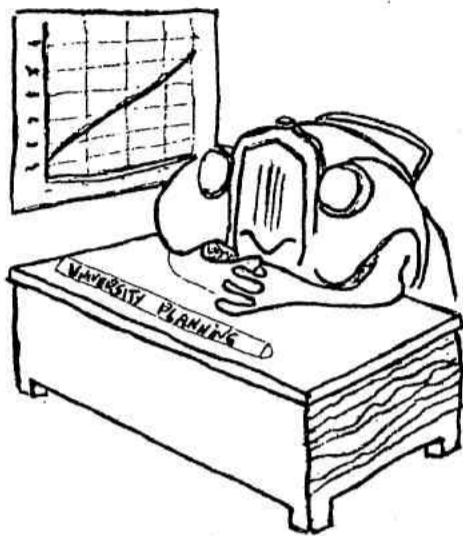
This report was presented to the Buildings and Grounds Committee. When they were tabled the following comment was made:

*"Professor Ross drew attention to the danger that there might be no further action on the bicycle recommendations if they were to be linked to the Parking and Traffic report and such action as Council might take on it. He suggested therefore that the bicycle recommendation should stand independently and be implemented (with the exception of number 6 about speed limits) as soon as possible"*

Building and Grounds  
Minutes 3.3.76.

The agenda for 14 April 1976 Meeting of the Buildings & Grounds stated:

*"The first recommendation about the construction of two short bike-ways has already been implemented. It also recommends that 15 pram ramps be built around campus."*



### What has Happened.

1. TRACK Ursula to Canberry Bridge. This track has beautiful hills and hollows along the way and the pram ramp, well, it's not where you would expect it.  
TRACK Asian Studies to Union. Beautiful wide track, the pram ramp could have been a little wider, it won't allow two bicycles to pass. Some recent difficulty has been encountered in getting to the Chifley Library, with its 4 miles of rope barricade.

### 2. PRAM RAMP

These ramps have often been poorly designed and or carelessly installed either being too narrow, too high, surrounded by concrete bollards or steel posts, not connecting the road to the footpath, facing the wrong way.  
It is a bit paranoid to suggest that the University is plotting against cyclists but after either skidding along on your elbows and bum or busting a couple of spokes you wonder how the hell these pram ramps got that way.

3. OBSTRUCTIONS. Barricades installed to prevent motorcycle and car access still block bicycles.

The obstructions at the end of University Avenue still exist. It is possible to negotiate the gap between the poles on the southern side of the Uni Ave. entrance, too bad if you misjudge. It would be nice if some of the barricades behind the Menzies Library had gaps in them for bicycles.

4. SHELTER SHEDS Sorry, motorcycles first preference.

5. CYCLE LOCKERS — Sorry

6. CAMPUS ROADS AND SPEED. We have to wait till someone is killed. Don't be the first.

- 1) The University according to the Cyclists on Campus report owns 62 bicycles.
- 2) The Buildings & Grounds Committee recommended the implementation of Cyclists on Campus' report and have made some token gestures.
- 3) The University although apparently favouring bicycles has no official policy on them.

CARS, The University has a well defined policy on cars. In the July 77 issue of the Reporter Mr Plowman stated the basic philosophy of the Parking and Traffic Committee is "to create sufficient parking areas on site (guff, ... more guff) to ensure that the vehicles of all University members likely to be brought on-site can be accommodated" The implementation of this philosophy would cost \$135,000 per year in recurrent expenditure as distinct from the cost of upgrading and developing other facilities, (for cars). March 78 Reporter in Traffic & Parking Q.A. states there are 3,500 parking spaces available.

This amounts to \$39 per site per year to park a car.

This expenditure on cars is a blessing to those who use them. Obviously one group who do poorly through lack of commensurate expenditure are cyclists.

From the cyclists on campus report the age of the respondents to the questionnaires are presumably most cyclists is as follows.

to 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Unknown
14%	45%	21%	10%	4%	1%	6%

80% of those who answered are younger than forty.

Since most policy and decision making is made by more senior people the possibility that they are unaware of the problems facing cyclists is real.

It also places in

It also places them in the difficult position of having a prejudiced position of the University, in deciding the priorities of expenditure, cars or bicycles. [One more cycle on campus immediately saves the University \$39 per annum (an inflating figure).

The University has to take positive action and demonstrate that it has accepted corporate responsibility for bicycles.

It can readily do this by:

- (1) Reducing excessive car speed by speed traps or any effective means. The fear of being sued if a speed trap can be shown to cause an accident, is peanuts compared with the risk of having a cyclist or pedestrian killed. What is the legal position if a cyclist crashes while crossing a poorly constructed pram ramp.
- (2) Establish a bicycle policy



Since the last *Woroni* there have been a few changes on the entertainment scene. Firstly we have had the first of what I hope will become a regular feature — BUSH DANCES. Always good fun they are also an excellent method of getting to meet new friends or renew old acquaintances. Secondly due to some complaints and well placed lobbying there is no longer any electrified music in Charlie's Bar. The quite popular Jazz nights on Mondays with

# wot's happening

Dave, Tony and Colin have had to be stopped. You will still be able to hear them occasionally on Friday nights in the Bar, but I believe a petition in their favour presented to me might be enough to convince the powers that are to change their minds. The shift of the "bar nights" from Tuesday to Friday seems to have worked rather well and it has become quite a raging night.

Thanks to 2XX we have uncovered quite a few excellent singer songwriters around Canberra and over the next few months there will be some relatively unknown artists performing in Charlie's Bar but I'm sure that given time and enough exposure they will soon make a name for themselves. Remember if you are leaving the library

or coming back onto campus after 9pm drop into Charlie's in the foyer of the Union building and check it out. It's open Monday to Thursday until at least midnight and there is usually live music being performed on Mondays, Wednesdays and on Thursdays that there isn't a Bush Dance upstairs.

Despite a few complaints, the regular appearance of interstate groups appears to be well received. Most of the complaints have not been criticizing the music but rather the fact that sometimes it is necessary to charge members \$1.00 admission fee. Having explained this situation twice previously, let me just say that if the attendances continue at the present levels it will not be all that often that you will have to pay.

The weekly "Wot's Happening" sheets will give you full details of events coming, but I will take this opportunity to highlight a few. Firstly, for you classical music fiends, I am presently organizing for a string quartet to appear here probably after the May break. On Anzac Eve April

24th we will be having the fabulous PHIL MANNING and his band. For those of you who do not know Manning and his music you will soon if you listen to the radio as his latest album has just been released and is being picked up by the radio D.J.s. On May 2nd I have planned a spectacular night of rock and roll featuring SKYHOOKS

supported by the CHOKE BROTHERS. This is also an Education Day and this is being co-sponsored by the Students' Association who will be having relevant activities throughout the day. On June 2nd the CHARLIE DANIELS BAND will be here. It will be their only appearance in Canberra during their Australian tour and there will be a student discount of \$2.50 per ticket. I will not be actually organising the concert but rather providing the venue for the discount mentioned, plus a basic fee. The prices of tickets will be \$5.50 for members and \$8.00 for non-members. The last one I will mention is one that isn't finalised yet but hopefully will happen. And that's STILETTO on May 23rd but I will give you more details in due course.

Bob Downing

# TO MEN An Invitation To Awareness

## SEXISM: A Political Analysis — Not Semantics.

There continues to be a great deal of confusion on this campus as to what sexism is and how the concept can be employed to yield a *useful* and *valid* political analysis. Sexism is a political tactic used consciously and unconsciously by men to oppress women; it is what women confront continually in everyday experiences within this patriarchal social structure which was instituted by men and is perpetuated by men and male ideology for the ultimate benefit of all men. Sexism delineates the political power relations between men and women, not as they could *hypothetically* be (eg. "the discrimination by either sex against the other"), but as they actually are in the social reality under the patriarchy (ie. the oppression of all women by all men). To work from an analytical base which extols sexism to be the oppression of 'either' sex by 'another' cannot yield even a descriptive account of the prevailing social relations between the sexes, let alone a *political* analysis, precisely because it does not identify *who* owns, controls and exercises power within society.

Men control this society; men and only men have the real power to oppress. Therefore, sexism is not some kind of offensive posture or mannerism which anyone (man) can adopt, but sexism is the means by which patriarchy maintains and perpetuates itself; it is an expression of dominance; every sexist action is an exercise of *power* that men hold over women. "Turning the tables", so to speak, by outspokenly criticising men and forming a political women's movement to fight for our humanity cannot be sexist if sexism is a vehicle for the exercise of power. We simply do not *possess* the resources to "put men down".

The resources in our society which are used to oppress and to perpetuate the values which oppress women are controlled by men:

- Men control governmental structures
- The vast majority of authority positions; military industrial, education, social and religious, are held by men.
- The patriarchal family helps to maintain the status quo and perpetuates male ideology.

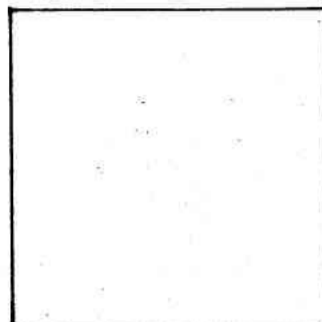
The fact that patriarchal values are aggressive, intolerant, totalitarian, power conscious, small-minded, prohibitive, totally egocentric and destructive does not give women, educated in a system where these values are the accepted norm, the power to oppress men — it only makes us complicit in our own oppression by the "super father" in our heads.

At this stage it is *necessary* to point out that the feminist movement is not fighting for reform but for revolution. Women don't want a shift in the power structure — we want the total dissolution of the power structure: we are not out to replace leaders with leaders or one anonymous bureaucracy with another. Anyone believing matriarchy

and patriarchy to be equivalent has totally *ignored* feminist reality. Feminists demand a future for each individual human being that has never been considered or even conceived of in the history of a world that has been consistently and brutally tyrannized over and exploited by men.

Continued discussion of this complex question of sexism, the feminist reality and the feminist vision happens regularly at 'Women on Campus' meetings. All women are welcome — keep an eye out for notices of these meetings or ask at the Students' Association Office.

— Barbara, Lesley, Helen Lorna, Hilary and Anne.



"UNFAIR . . . . TO MEN?"

Poor Phil is wearing his injured air again. Those nasty women have been saying unkind things, and he just doesn't see how they can be true. I want to suggest this explanation for the continual misunderstandings.

It seems to me that in the power relation between men and women two elements must be distinguished: structural domination and explicit oppression. Structural domination is inherent in society, independent of 'goodies' and 'baddies', and is perpetuated by everybody unless a conscious effort is made to redress the balance. (This conscious effort is part of feminism's political initiative) Oppression occurs when that domination is pathological: it originates

with men, all men seem to be guilty of it at some time or another, but often its just untrue to accuse them of this sort of sexism.

It seems that often radical feminists collapse this distinction. But if structural domination is not disentangled, emphasized and explained and you haven't noticed or experienced overt oppression, it seems to be radical bullshit to claim that 'all men are potential rapists', or that 'feminist parties/papers are not sexist' or 'women are oppressed'. The way everyday life appears to most people, things just aren't like that. Women can escape feminism though by saying that all their male friends are nice ordinary people and they don't feel oppressed at all. Whereas, of course, all these statements are in their structural sense quite true. Structurally, these contented women are of course dominated.

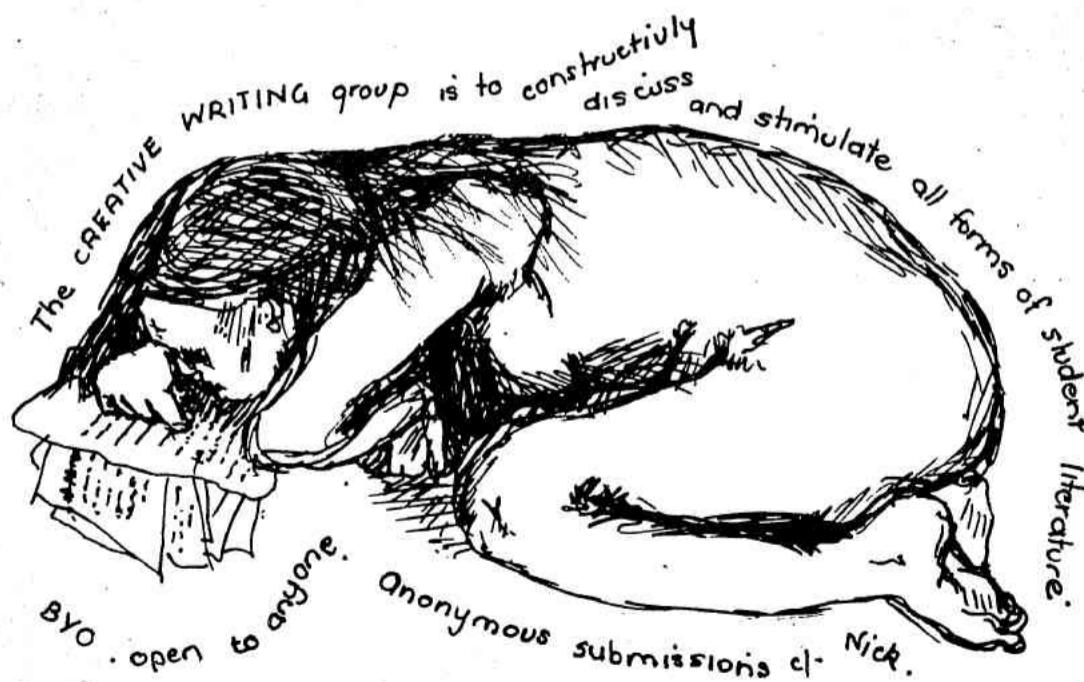
The distinction is fairly powerful. It creates space for most feminist action and theory. For those of us sheltered enough to live around mostly unoppressive men, it emphasizes the need to be aware of and alter structural domination, and at the same time puts into focus feminism's most urgent problems in eliminating specific oppression, where it occurs. Both of these political objectives could be achieved better without continual counter-productive ad hominem argument.

Lyn Spillman



CREATIVE WRITING

NEXT MEETING April 24  
7:30 pm



Milgate Room  
upstairs AD Hope Bldg  
Enquiries  
Nick Jose, English dept.

# ABORTION IN N.Z.

The passing of the chronically retrograde and disgracefully humiliating Contraception, Sterilization and Abortion Act by the Muldoon Government in December, 1977 represents the final stand of effete moralists in interfering with what is exclusively a Woman's right.

Under the *Crimes Amendment Act, 1977*, it is unlawful to perform an abortion

not more than 20 weeks unless:

1. continuance of the pregnancy would result in serious danger (not being danger normally attendant upon childbirth) to the life, or to the physical or mental health, of the woman or girl, and that the danger can not be averted by any other means; or

2. that the pregnancy is the result of sexual intercourse between:

- (i) a parent and child, or
- (ii) brother and sister, whether of the whole blood or of the half-blood, or
- (iii) a grandparent and grandchild; or

3. that the pregnancy is the result of sexual intercourse that constitutes an offence as defined in (the Crimes Act); or

4. that the girl or woman is severely subnormal as defined in (the Crimes Act)"

The legal grounds for an abortion are specified as:

"a. the age of the girl or woman concerned is near the beginning or end of the usual child bearing years"

"b. the fact (where such is the case) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the pregnancy is the result of rape"

It is yet to be seen how 'reasonable grounds' is to be interpreted. Will it require a conviction against the rapist or will a statement from the woman be sufficient?

If a woman 'satisfies' the legal criterion for consideration of an abortion, she seeks it initially from her own doctor, who then refers the case to a panel of three certifying consultants (of whom two must be doctors, and one of whom must be a gynaecologist or obstetrician) appointed by a supervisory committee set up by Parliament. The decision then rests in their hands. Moreover, the committee appointing the members of the panel requires that the doctors on that panel not believe either of

- 1. that an abortion should not be performed in any circumstances; or
- 2. that the question of whether an abortion should or should not be performed in any case is entirely a matter for the woman and her doctor to decide".

This necessarily decreases the woman's chance of obtaining the



abortion she seeks. She is *not* even required to appear in person

before the certifying consultants, nor is the operating doctor involved in the decision making process. If an abortion is to be performed, it is done so in the maternity ward of a registered New Zealand hospital, and it is not difficult to see that the sympathy of the nurses would not lie in the direction of such a patient. Such a tragic situation has produced a Trans-Tasman abortion trade: every week up to 100 N.Z. women travel to Sydney to procure an abortion. They of course do not necessarily know which abortion clinics are reputable, and a number of them have returned home after having gone through a sordid and shattering experience. This costs each of them at least SNZ 500 (in air fares, accommodation and medical expenses).

The beneficiaries of such a trade are Air New Zealand (a limited liability company surrendering its profits to the New Zealand Government) and the N.Z. Government. Air New Zealand has a newly appointed director on its board: a one Mr Dalgety well known in N.Z. as a member of

S.P.U.C. (Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child). S.P.U.C. is a very strong anti-abortion pressure group heavily funded by the Catholic Church and its members. It is not very hard to see a conflict of interests here! And the N.Z. Government? Well, they impose a 10% travel tax on persons travelling from N.Z. to Australia. So they too are profiting directly.

Profit aside: the current Contraception, Sterilization and Abortion Act reflects the insecurities of males facing the decay of traditional structures ensuring their sexual superiority. This must be crushed for the benefit of both males and females. Australians, men and women alike, can actively support N.Z. citizens in their repeal movement. Picketing the New Zealand Embassy, the Consular General's Office, Air New Zealand and the Bank of New Zealand is but one option. Trips to New Zealand should be postponed wherever possible. If this is not possible, do not travel Air New Zealand or Qantas (both have a reciprocal agreement on Trans-Tasman Air Traffic). Thirdly, pressure can be put on industry which affects New Zealand (for example, do not buy

N.Z. foodstuffs or clothing). Union action boycotting unloading of N.Z. cargo ships would be effective in this struggle. In New Zealand, it is illegal to influence a trade union to go on strike for political reasons, under the Commerce Act, 1977. Consequently, it is difficult to elicit the support of the New Zealand union movements without contravening the Commerce Act, 1977, passed also by the Muldoon Government.

As an Australian now living in Wellington, I urge Australians to support this issue! Solidarity and militancy among women and all concerned with their cause must extend internationally in struggling for yet another Woman's right.

Disturbingly,  
J.B. Angel

Any enquiries should be directed to either.

Ms C.A. Patterson,  
14 Raroa Cres, Kelburn,  
Wellington N.Z.  
or  
J.B. Angel,  
Mathematics Department,  
Victoria University,  
Wellington. N.Z.

## sexism

--- USING THE WORD AS A WEAPON

Last week the following piece of graffiti appeared on the WORONI Office wall. I quote in part --

If PEOPLE, especially MEN, want to use the term sexist, they should at least find out what it means. One cannot take the term out of context the context being a political analysis

of the power structures, based on sex within our society. THIS IS THE FEMINIST ANALYSIS. The main reason why men misused the term is because they wish to trivialise an analysis which has been put forward by women, because it THREATENS their POWER over women. The way men misuse the term sexist is a perfect example of SEXISM."

This piece of wisdom is followed by a sentence where meaning is as absent as the verb, and a punchline where there was a glorious disregard for facts.

Take the term 'sexism'. It was coined originally to describe a concept that

could be a tool for sociological and political analysis. In this context the concept sexism is a useful tool of analysis. In this context however it refers to discrimination by either sex against the other and the social and political effects of that discrimination.

In radical feminist hands the word sexist is stripped of its analytical usefulness and becomes another weapon in their ideological armoury. In the context in which they use the term it refers only to the discrimination of males over females. The narrowing of the term does make it less analytically useful but immeasurably improves

sexism's value as a ideologically perjorative term.

True this is a patriarchal society and true the most prevalent sexism is the oppression of women by men. However if the term sexist is over generally accepted as meaning only what the feminists seek to restrict it to, then all mention of the oppression of men by women will have been removed from discourse. And having experienced a "matriarchal" Students' Association a few years ago I would be the last to say feminists are not capable of behaving in a sexist manner towards men.

Phil Dickie.

# THE RAPE OF DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN is being ruled at gunpoint today. The civilian government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister of that country, was toppled on 5 July 1977 and since then a reign of terror has been let loose and all human rights have been done away with. The military junta under the leadership of General Ziaul Haq seems determined to crush any voice of reason and any demand for the restoration of democracy and civil liberties. The passing of death sentence on Bhutto by the Lahore High Court recently confirms the worst fears of any civilized person regarding the fate of civilian rule in that unfortunate land.

SITUATED in South Asia and sharing common borders with India, Afghanistan, Iran and the People's Republic of China, Pakistan emerged as an independent country in 1947. It was for a brief period of ten years only that the country was ruled by frequently changing civilian governments. Even during this formative phase the National Assembly of the country was dissolved by a despotic Governor General and the government enjoying the confidence of the Majority in the Assembly was also removed. It was in 1956, after a long and incessant struggle that the first constitution of the country was adopted only to be abrogated in 1958 when General Ayub Khan in a bloodless coup toppled the civilian government and seized power. The unrepresentative government of the General however, failed to destroy the democratic moorings and aspirations of the people. But the massive upsurge of 60's led by Bhutto to restore democratic norms and institutions was betrayed when the falling General Ayub (self-styled Field Marshal) in contravention of the Constitution of 1962 which he himself had brought about to safely entrench himself in power, handed the power to his successor Army General Yahya Khan. While Ayub Khan's rule was spread over a period of almost a decade, that of Yahya Khan could last only about three years. The military regime then in power could not resist the pressure of the people for elections and the restoration of democracy for long. As such, general elections were held in both the wings of Pakistan in late 1970. The People's Party of Bhutto on a landslide victory in West Pakistan while Sheik Mujib emerged as the single most popular leader of the people of East Pakistan, now Bangla Desh. Since the vested interests in the Armed Forces were opposed to the handing over of the power to the civilian representatives of the people and there was a threat to the established institutions of the anti-democratic forces a full-scale army operation was launched on East Pakistan on the pretext of the threat of its secession. The March 1971 operation halted the transfer of power to the civilians. The power was finally transferred to the Peoples Party leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in December 1971 after the dismemberment of Pakistan.

BHUTTO took over Government at the most critical juncture in the history of the nation. More than five thousand square miles of the country was under Indian occupation, and more than ninety thousand soldiers were prisoners of war, economy was completely shattered, national morale was at the lowest ebb, and the well-wishers of the country were completely disillusioned with the destiny of the country. The relations with other countries had reached a new point of mistrust and misgivings and scepticism.

During a short period after his assumption of office, Bhutto not only succeeded in lifting the sagging morale of the nation but endowed it with a

new sense of direction. The vigorous and independent foreign policy pursued by Bhutto won Pakistan a new and respectable position in the comity of nations, giving a new boost to the export earnings of the country and in its turn helping overcome the domestic economic problems. Important industries, banks, insurance companies etc. were nationalised. The prisoners of war and the territories captured by India during 1971 debacle were retrieved and steps were taken to establish long-term peace in the sub-continent.

For the first time it was during the leadership of Bhutto that universal free education was introduced up to high school level. The teachers were given a respectable position in the society and their emoluments were brought at par with their counterparts in other spheres of public service. The gap between the rich



and the poor gradually started scaling down. The labour classes witnessed tremendous increase in their wages. The powers of the bureaucracy were curtailed and a new self-consciousness was instilled in the toiling masses. These progressive measures of the Bhutto government gave more and more power to the common people. But the introduction and implementation of land reforms and the gradual reorientation of economic political and cultural perspectives aroused the apprehensions of the vested interests and the privileged classes in the country. They also realized that Bhutto would not let these forces of night return to the citadel of power; so he must be got rid of, if he could not be removed through ballot, he should be removed through bullet. The reactionary forces of repression and exploitation started hatching conspiracies. Their opportunity came in January 1977 when Prime Minister

Bhutto announced the date for general elections. These elections were held on March 7, 1977 and the Peoples Party of Bhutto won a landslide victory. Bhutto owed his victory and overwhelming popularity to his progressive and far-sighted reforms but his opponents did not accept defeat and instead took to the politics of vandalism and hooliganism. They were assisted in their tactics by agents of capitalism, feudal classes and the disgruntled bureaucracy whose interests were worst

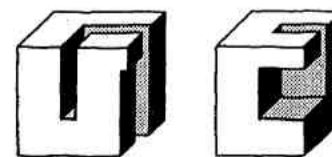
hit by Bhutto's policies. The adventurous Generals of the Army who were so long kept away from Power and who were relegated to their barracks by Bhutto did not lose this 'golden opportunity' to retaliate. All political observers of the political scene of Pakistan during and after the General Elections agreed that regardless of the rigging and stuffing of ballot boxes, the charges so often brought about by his opponents, Mr Bhutto would have won a comfortable majority even in a new election. It was in view of this and in view of the larger interests of the country that Bhutto agreed to stage new general elections. The negotiations in this regard were reaching a fruitful culmination when the Chief of the General Staff, General Zia-ul-Haq unfurled his long-contemplated operation 'Fair-Play', and seized power on 5 July 1977. He came into power with the declared objective of holding elections within 90 days. The campaign for the elections was allowed to be started after a short period of recess for the cooling down of passions. But no sooner than it became obvious that Bhutto would again win the elections overwhelmingly the elections were postponed indefinitely. It became apparent that the heroic people of Pakistan who had fought a relentless battle for democracy were not to be daunted. The rallies in different cities and the mass meetings (though all the leaders of the Peoples Party had been jailed by then) left no doubt in the General's mind as to the popular resolve for the restoration of democracy and the spontaneous welcome of Bhutto during his journey between different parts of the country and convinced him of Bhutto's landslide victory. Hence he called off the elections. In order to gain time and to paralyse the supporters of Bhutto he started implicating them in different fabrication cases and threatened them with the initiation of the so-called process of accountability. A carefully orchestrated campaign of character assassination against these leaders including Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was unleashed, the entire country was turned into a prison, and the voice of the gun became the law of the land. All those newspapers that ventured to voice the

sentiments of the people, or published the statements of the supporters of the detained leaders, were ruthlessly stifled and banned. Defaulting journalists and the radio and T.V. workers were jailed, awarded physical punishments and long-term imprisonments. Martial law regulations one after the other started tightening their grip upon the civil liberties of the people. Street executions in the style of medieval tribal societies were carried out. In a recent interview, commenting upon the death sentence on Bhutto General Zia ul Haq said that no one is above justice forgetting that he himself had violated the constitution of the country and plunged the country into the whirlpool of uncertainty and as such was liable to the same fate!

As the military junta failed despite all efforts to destroy the political base of Mr Bhutto, it has become desperate. Now the judiciary has been reorganized and all chances of a free and fair judgement to be handed down have been circumscribed by a spate of Martial Law Regulations. Those who failed to succumb to this pressure have been forcibly retired or transferred (the Judge of Lahore High Court who had earlier granted bail to Mr Bhutto has already been transferred from the Lahore High Court and has been appointed as the Law Secretary!) and those who did not hesitate to be obliged have received promotions. During the Kangaroo trial of Bhutto the Government lawyers were allowed to speak

publicly and the coverage of their arguments by press was fully insured, while the lawyers of the defendant were obstructed in the discharge of their duties and the hearings were held in camera. And to contain the dissemination of news, the newspapers were prohibited from publishing Bhutto's lawyers' statements. The judges of the Lahore High Court were so overtly committed to teach Bhutto a lesson that they echoed their master's voice and found Bhutto misfit to be the Prime Minister of the country. General Zia was so sure of the loyalty of his re-organised Judiciary that he anticipated the verdict of the court and clamped a ban on all political activity and put under house arrest the wife and the daughter of Mr Bhutto and rounded up hundreds of the first rank supporters of the detained Prime Minister well in advance of the judgement on the fateful morning of 18 March 1978 the Lahore High Court handed down its judgement, convicting Mr Bhutto of instigating the murder of one of his political opponents way back in 1974. It may be mentioned here that all the time when the court was hearing this case and even before that General Zia was publicly slandering Mr Bhutto and calling him a murderer. The judgement of the court did delight the General but it caused immense furore at home and abroad. It was a unique way of honouring a leader of international stature who had served his people for over two decades and had won his country a respectable position in the comity of nations! The public demonstrations in the country in the face of all the repressive Martial Law measures could not stop the people from registering their disgust with the stinking rule of the Generals and they rejected the so-called judgement. The echo of this discontentment with the military rule and mistrust of the Lahore High Courts was also heard far beyond the frontiers of Pakistan. The demonstrations in different Indian cities, particularly the Indian part of Jammu and Kashmir Valley, in Bangla Desh and in London are of particular significance. The leaders of other countries also could not remain silent on this tragic incident and those who appealed to the Pakistan Government to reconsider its decision of hanging Bhutto included almost all the Heads of Government/State in the Middle East. Effigies of General Zia ul Haq were burnt in Jammu and Kashmir and slogans were changed in favour of Bhutto. The leaders of public opinion in England, America and other countries wrote letters to the media urging the Pakistan Government to commute Bhutto's sentence. The Canadian House of Commons passed a similar resolution and lately the Leader of the Australian Opposition, Mr Bill Hayden has called upon the Pakistan Government to see the path of reason. Mr Bhutto has already filed his appeal to the Supreme Court of Pakistan. This is a momentous opportunity for the military adventurists of Pakistan to gracefully bow out of the political scene of the country and make the return of democracy possible in a peaceful manner.

28.3.78



# The Great Australian Ice Creamery

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## CONAGHAN'S CANBERRA

... what to eat

... and what to avoid

Previous to residing in Canberra, the term "hot fudge" had long been an institutionalized feature of American family T.V. shows like "Ozzie & Harriet" and "Leave it to Beaver" where some pimple faced little brat would run in and greet his parents and the four walls and then ask for his afternoon supply of icecream and fudge. Fudge had kept me intrigued for years, but now, gladly, the screen has been lifted. Fudge is superb. It's fattening, will give you pimples, but is superb. Fudge is a thick, liquid chocolate topping that is disgustingly decadently sweet and shouldn't be missed.

The Great Australian Ice Creameries of Weston and Hawker are, I think the only places selling fudge in Canberra. The ice-cream retilled at these two places would have to be the finest ice-cream on sale in Australia, which sounds like a pretty wild acclamation, but their ice-cream has to be tasted to be believed.

What makes their ice-cream so different is its texture. Most ice-creams are highly aerated, making the ice-cream less dense thus cheaper to package. Ice-Creamery ice-cream is solid and dense. The Ice Creamery has its special recipe commissioned from the Streets company and are at present Australia's largest outlet of ice-cream.

Desserts had previously been pretty boring, I'd much prefer to eat entree and main course than take dessert. However, regular visits to this den of iniquity have coaxed me away from the little savoury things in like and onto the sweet temptations.

The Ice Creamery has changed management in the last six months, thank God. Before, the place was staffed with local girls who kept swapping pieces of information about Warren's phone calls and Graham's panel van, and rarely took time off from their copious little discussions to serve customers. Now the Hawker establishment is run by an enthusiastic and fresh faced couple, Rob and Marg Hubbard, who delight in watching people make idiots of themselves over gigantic sundaes. This fact is proven by Rob's organizing of an ice-cream eating competition that will culminate in a national ice-cream gormanzation at the end of the year with a trip to Sydney, all expenses paid, for one week, as first prize. Anybody who is interested in eating their way to Sydney should ring the sadistic minded Rob for further information, or better still, go and see him to register your name. Being a kindly soul, Rob has decided to offer 10% discount to ANU and CCAE students on production of their I.D. cards.

**The Food:** The Ice Creameries offer a range of hot dogs, rolls and tacos as well as their ice-cream concoctions. They are all reasonably priced and good value. However, their ice-creams are excellent. "Cherries and Fudge" is a magnificent display of excessiveness. Three scoops of ice-cream, a handful of plump canned cherries and a good lashing of fudge for \$1.25. However, for the ultimate in disgust, have a

"P.M.'s Kitchen Sink". A stainless steel mini-sink is filled with piles of ice-cream, banangas and toppings, covered in fudge and then rendered with whipped cream. The conglomeration costs \$4 — \$8 depending on how much you can force feed yourself. Drinks vary — coffe, tea, soft drinks and an 85c milk shake that is so thick you get a sore jaw from trying to syphon the stuff up the straw.

The Ice Creamery has recently opened a store at Bateman's Bay, one in Adelaide and will soon be opening one at Double Bay in Sydney.

In Canberra's maze of boring dull and serious restaurants, the Great Australian Ice Creamery is a refreshing change. It has no pretensions, it is cheap and casual, and very fun — there is stacks of laminex and plastic, the place is kept spotlessly clean and Rob and Marg will attend to your every disgusting food desire. Highly recommended.

\*\*\*\*\*

Another altercation over this year's wildly popular, never-to-be forgotten Orientation Handbook.

Mr Gus Petersilka, the proprietor of "Gus" Coffee Shop in Bunda St. (know the one?) was not terribly amused by the fact that his Business was listed under "Places to avoid" in the section called "Fodder" in this year's Orientation Handbook (remember the one?)

Mr Petersilka was not so much annoyed at the fact that his establishment was thus listed, but that I had given no reasons for this classification, and, after persuasion, have decided to list my reasons for such classification.

1. At the time the O-Week restaurant guide was being compiled, the outside eating area did not have a canopy, the result being liberal amounts of bird droppings all over the tables, and diners living in fear of having their meal violated by an offending pigeon or sparrow.

There are no receptacles for cigarette ash or butts outside, so patrons are left to dispose of them on the ground or unfortunately, grind their butts into the table.

1. Outside tables are rarely wiped down, the build-up of bird droppings, cigarette ash and food scraps is not a pretty sight.

2. I have eaten at Gus' several times. Each time the waitress has approached to take my order, I have not had a menu to select from, and the waitresses are generally amazed that menus are needed. After all, they know everything on the menu.

3. Each time I have ordered roll-mops, they have not been available. The menu states that these are *sometimes* not available, but when sometimes becomes nearly always, I feel that is justification for exclusion from the general menu and perhaps a likely addition to their Specials list.

4. A recent "special" was listed as spaghetti and meatballs. What was failed to be advertised was the fact that the Spaghetti and Meatballs came out of a can. I find nothing special in canned spaghetti and meatballs, and even

if the meal was being offered at 5c per serve the waitress/waiter should be instructed to inform customers that the "special" is canned.

5. On a "what you get for what you pay" basis, Gus' is not cheap when one is spending on a budget.

# PSIR PSMITH

(THE 'P' IS PSILENT AS IN PARSIMONY)

Not long ago some neat, spray painted graffiti popped up telling us all about this chap, Prout. One phrase alleges that Mr Prout is 'humanity's panacea'. From the mere fact that Mr Prout has inspired such boring destructive vandalism I would say, rather, that Mr Prout is 'humanity's enema'.

\*\*\*

In the last ish of this journal there was a thing about the Young National Front. Of course you all saw through it for the Commie plot it was. You see, there was no space for a chap's name. The reason the revolution hasn't come, and probably, won't, is simple inefficiency and incompetence. If the Commies can't even make a smear-ing document look realistic how will they ever run a revolution?

\*\*\*

During his first year of office President Carter's popularity rating plummeted dramatically. In his first four months of office, through his 'democratic attitudes' and his desire to uphold "freedom of speech and of the press", President Cardwell is obviously trying to emulate and

outstrip Carter's meteoric drop in stature.

\*\*\*

It's been forcibly brought to my attention that there are chaps on campus who object to Her Majesty (God Bless Her!) appearing in that fine Orientation Handbook. One poor ignorant chappie said that she was "Mrs Betty Windsor". Typical Commie, can't get his facts right. If Her Majesty, Heaven forbid! were stripped of her titles she would be 'Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten'. Betty Windsor is a derogatory term indicative of the mentality of the Reds....

\*\*\*

While on royalty, just think what a fine Governor-General Prince Charles would make. He'd be firmly committed to upholding Her Majesty's rule over this land. And if he did sack a government at least we'd have no probs. getting rid of him, no embarrassing UNESCO revivals, just pack the bugger off back to Buckingham P.

\*\*\*

Somewhere there must exist a 'Guide book to Left-wing Rhetoric'. For sure the miniscule brains on the far left must use some standard guide since all written material issuing forth from their pens displays a startling, and boring, uniformity.

To aid all decent chaps in speedily spotting and immediately ignoring such purple prose here is a short list of sure-fire words to be found. Puppet, progressive, political masters, perpetrators, plunder, democratically elected, bourgeoisie, improperly. Any or all of these immediately brand left-wing rhetoric. The dead-cert phrase, however, is "oppressors of students, workers, blacks, migrants, and women". Articles containing any of the above should be ignored since the use of such indicates that the author has nothing intelligent to say; nor has he any intelligent ways of disguising this fact.

\*\*\*

About 1.00 am, Easter Saturday, there was a total eclipse of the moon. As Canberra's one and only astronomer stupid enough to watch I found not

only was the moon eclipsed but the eclipse itself, and the stars, were neatly obscured by clouds. Another 'Canberra Times Community Project' flopped because of bad weather.

\*\*\*

REMOVED BY  
EDITOR.

\*\*\*\*

Last year that scruffy chap editing this journal referred to Mr Alastair Walton's dress. Mr Walton, he alleged, was wearing a "pinstriped, waistcoated suit". Like the moronic Marxist he is (not) Dickie naturally has no grasp of gentlemanly language. The term, you raggedy excuse for a radical, is "a three-piece, pinstripe suit"!

\*\*\*\*

## A Rotten ECONOMY

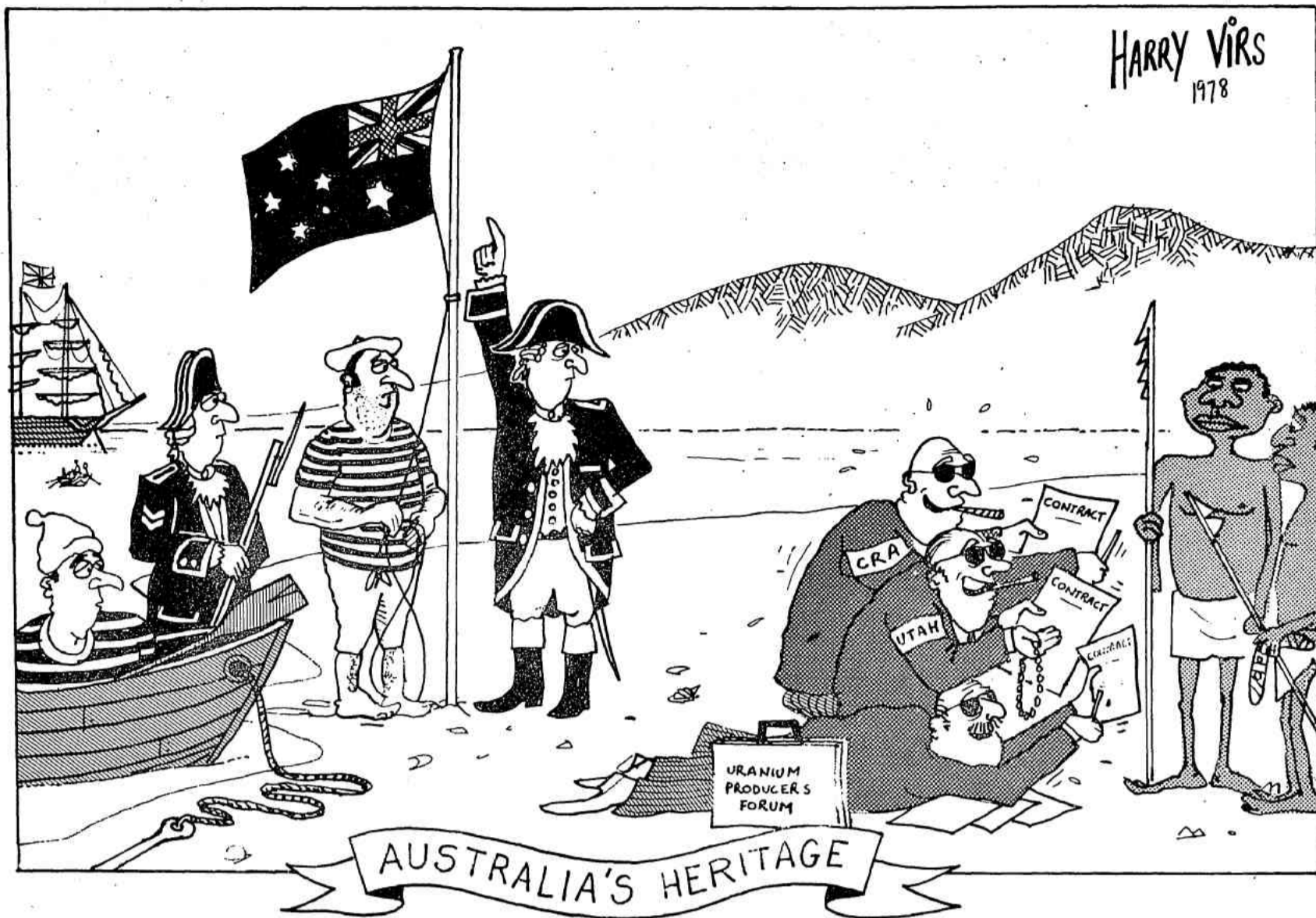
ECONOMY IN THE A.C.T.

Right!  
Now!  
Ha ha ha!  
I am the Anti-Christ!  
I am an economist!  
I don't know what I want  
But I know how to analyze it!  
I wanna destroy the unemployed!  
Cos I wanna be  
Economy!  
Marginal utility!  
Economy for the A.C.T.:  
Diminishing mental utility!  
I give the facts to fuck your feeble mind!  
Your future dream will be the G.N.P.!  
Cos I wanna be  
Economy!  
Sink more liquidity!  
I use this course to get what I want!  
I use the best!  
Then I fail the rest!  
I use human elasticity!  
I use physical austerity!  
Cos I want to be  
Economy!  
God save the faculty!  
Is this T.E.A.S.?  
Or is this the C.E.S.?  
Or is it the E.N.D.?  
I thought it was the A.C.T.!  
(Just another S.R.D.  
Within the O.E.C.D.?)  
I just wanna be  
Economy!  
I wanna be  
Economist!  
DESTROY !!!

\*\*\*\*\*  
(Copyright 1978 Cameron - Arndt -  
Stammer - Vicious)  
\*\*\*\*\*



Economics Professor lecturing



## CENSORSHIP

### Introduction

The South African legal system provides for the censorship banning or suppression of publications in one of two ways. Firstly the so-called internal security legislation (notably the Internal Security Act 1950 and the Public Safety Act 1953) contain provisions which empower the executive organ of government to suppress publications by proclamation in certain specified circumstance or for specified reasons. (A noteworthy feature of the Internal Security Act is that it also provides for the automatic suppression of any publication or writing of any person 'listed' as a Communist or subject to an order of restriction (so-called 'banning')). Secondly there exists a machinery for the general and on-going control of all publications appearing in, or imported into, the country, under the provisions of the Publications Act 42 of 1974.

### The Publications Act 1974

The Publications Act establishes a censorship machinery for the regulation of what are termed 'publications and objects' as well as films and public entertainments. The machinery consists in a *director* of publications which is essentially an administrative and co-ordinating body, a series of committees which carry out the basic work of examining and approving or disapproving of publications, films and entertainments, and an *appeal Board* whose function is to review, upon request, the decisions of the committees. The decisions of the Appeal Board are final and are not subject to further appeal or review by the Supreme Court.

### Censorship of Publications

The power to censor publications which is vested in the Committees extends to all books, periodicals, pamphlets, posters, any writing or typescript

which has been duplicated or made available to the public, drawings, pictures, illustrations, paintings, wood cuts, prints, photographs, engravings and lithographs. The power extends also to any newspaper published by a publisher who is not a member of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa. It is of course in terms of this provision that student newspapers fall within the jurisdiction of the censorship committees. (The national Press as such is exempt from the provisions of the Publications Act for the same reason, though liable to a form of voluntary self-censorship under the Press Code).

The censorship power is exercised by way of a Committee examining a publication and deciding whether it is undesirable. Once declared to be undesirable a publication may not be made available to the public and, in certain circumstances, may not be possessed by any person.

A publication will be undesirable, according to section 47(2) of the Act, if it or any part of it is (a) indecent or obscene or is offensive or harmful to public morals; (b) blasphemous or offensive to the religious convictions or feelings of any section of the inhabitants of the Republic; (c) brings any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt; (d) is harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic; (e) is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or peace and good order. In considering any publication a committee or the Appeal Board must decide whether *in its opinion* the publication offends against these criteria.

In reaching its decision a committee or the Appeal Board is required to observe the injunction set out in Section 1 of the Act that in 'the application of

this Act the constant endeavour of the population of the Republic of South Africa to uphold a Christian view of life shall be recognised'. Further the Appeal Board has developed certain guidelines to be followed in reaching a decision whether a publication is undesirable. According to the present vice-chairman of the Board (in a paper delivered before the Society of University Teachers of Law at Stellenbosch on 26 January 1977) these include a requirement that the Committee and the Board must eschew personal opinions and attempt rather to reach a decision according to community attitudes and standards.

Insofar as a publication is considered objectionable because of its obscene or indecent nature, the test applied is that of the ordinary citizen who is neither a prude nor a libertine. The same test applies where the publication is alleged to be blasphemous. In the case of matter which brings sections of the population to ridicule or contempt, the test is whether the

community would regard the matter as having this effect upon a population group. Also considered is the attitude of the affected group itself. In the case of matter which is harmful to relations, the test is whether the community regards the matter as liable to bring about polarisation or confrontation between population groups. In regard to the matter affecting the safety and order of the State, the question is whether the community would regard the matter as of such a provocative or subversive nature that

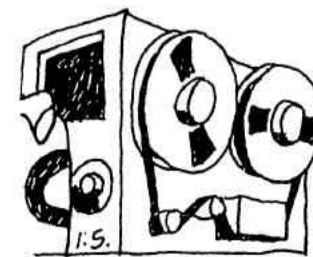
a section of the population would be so influenced thereby that the stated interests would be affected.

### Appeals

The Publications Act 1974 provides for the creation of an appeal Board consisting of not fewer than three members, the chairman to be a person who has held judicial office or has been an advocate, attorney or law lecturer for at least ten years. Other members of the board must be persons whose 'educational qualifications and experience' are such as to qualify them in the opinion of the State President for appointment to the Appeals Board. Whenever a Committee has found a periodical publications to be undesirable or has prohibited the possession of a periodical publication to be undesirable the directorate or 'any person who has a direct financial interest in the publication' may enter an appeal to the Appeal Board. The Appeal Board is empowered to decide whether in its opinion the publication is undesirable or not and to confirm or set aside the decision or prohibition of the Committee.

### Ed -

*This article was sent to Woroni by a student newspaper editor in South Africa - probably at considerable risk to himself.*



# MAHARISHI BSc

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THE TM TECHNIQUE

Maharishi Mahesh Yogi has always been ahead of his time.

In the 1950s he was a disenchanted university student, searching India for a spiritual master. Dissatisfied and disaffected with the physics course at Allahabad University, he was cynical about society and politics and looked to individual growth as a source of fulfillment. A smorgasbord of methods and mystiques were offering, but only in one man did Maharishi find the qualities he expected of a fully enlightened individual: Swami Brahmananda Saraswati, Jagadguru, Bhagwan Shankaracharya of Jyotir Math, known (for short) as Guru Dev.

This man, occupying the principal of four seats of learning established in 500 B.C. by Shankara, and vacant since the 1700's for want of anyone sufficiently developed in consciousness and depth of wisdom to be worthy to fill it, had been described by Dr S. Radhakrishnan (2nd President of India and a world-famous philosopher) as "Vedanta Incarnate", the embodiment of knowledge. He came from a tradition that passed its knowledge master to pupil down an unbroken line 5000 years old, and had at its core a technique for refining the nervous system and expanding consciousness — Transcendental Meditation. Many young Indians wished to become his pupils; he accepted few. Maharishi was to be allowed this rare privilege, on the condition that he pledge his life to the teaching, and — finish his physics degree!

At the time it must have seemed ridiculous. What possible relevance could scientific qualifications have to the spiritual life of a monk? But he went back, and he passed, and today the TM technique is the most intensively studied, extensively researched, and objectively understood programme for self-development available anywhere in the world.

The scientific method has pervaded Maharishi's presentation of the TM Programme. No claim is to be accepted on faith. No dogma, no religion, no philosophy, nothing that cannot serve as an hypothesis for rigorous and repeatable testing. If consciousness is in fact a function of physiology, then it should have measurable parameters. If the practice of TM in fact leads to profound rest for mind and body, then that should be testable. And if TM produces benefits which are subjectively experienced, their reality should be objectively verified. The challenge was out — prove or disprove. And gradually it was taken up.

The research — and over 300 studies have been completed — can be divided into the examination of the technique itself, to see what goes on in mind and body during the 20 minutes period, and the assessment of its benefit. The technique could be readily "isolated". It was unaltered with any religious or philosophical conviction, and free of special diets, postures, exercises, accommodation or lifestyle. It was amenable to study — even beginners could meditate hooked up to an array of scientific gadgetry. And what an array! EEG leads from the skull, EOG from the eyes, EMG for the forehead, EKG from the heart, "reference" leads from the earlobes, chest-band around the lungs, blood pressure pumps, skin resistance electrodes, pulse counters, blood sample catheters, full-face gas mask, and rectal thermometer! Comparisons

were made with eyes-closed resting, conventional relaxation, and other techniques. A picture emerged of an integrated and harmonious style of functioning sustaining a fourth major state of consciousness — distinctly different from waking, dreaming and deep sleep, and from the so-called altered states.

The level of rest (metabolic rate — the extent to which the cells are consuming energy) was twice as deep after two minutes of TM as after six hours of sleep, and yet the brain-wave analysis, backed up by auditory testing, revealed alertness sharper than wakefulness. Heart and breath rates both fell markedly, indicating a reduced workload for the cardio-vascular and respiratory systems, and yet blood flow and oxygenation were heightened. Galvanic skin resistance — the lie-detector test of anxiety — improved by 400% in some cases. Plasma cortisol and blood lactate levels, both associated with anxiety, hypertension, and cardio-vascular disorders, were reduced and other bio-chemical indicators reflected a more healthy functioning of the entire physiology. EEG brainwave patterns revealed levels of synchrony and coherence unknown in other states, and more pronounced in long-term meditators than in beginners or those whose practice had been irregular.

Most importantly, there is no intention or desire to effect these changes — few meditators would know what plasma cortisol was. These improvements occur as the spontaneous and automatic result of this simple mental technique. Expectation or anticipation will interfere with the effortlessness and naturalness of the process, as will any mood-making, direction or control. TM is not self-hypnosis, it is not "faith-healing by installments", and the researchers' evidence is proof enough of that.

It is also proof enough of the benefits claimed, at least for the subjects tested. As one would expect, the technique improves the efficiency, effectiveness and harmonious functioning of every part of the physical and nervous systems. Far from "slowing you down", reaction times sharpened, running times improved, and more complex tests showed greater neuromuscular integration and increased agility. On the mental side, performance on all the

standard intelligence tests improved, regardless of the age, race, sex, or educational qualifications of the subjects studied. Thinking became more orderly, memory better organized and stabilized in both short and long term. Arithmetic problems were solved more quickly and accurately, and mental agility (as measured by such tests as the Swedish Labyrinth Game) increased. Not surprisingly, academic performance at all levels improved. Psychological testing revealed increasing maturity and development of personality, with increasing stability and adaptability, and decreasing negative traits. Again these changes were recorded regardless of how well-integrated and developed the individual was before learning TM.

The much publicised benefits for health, reducing use of drugs, legal or illegal, normalization of weight, decreasing blood pressure, relieving bronchial asthma and heart angina, strengthening the immune system and speeding recovery from illness, reducing insomnia and migraine frequency, etc. etc. are all logical and predictable consequences of allowing the body a deep enough level of rest. This kind of general physiological improvement is part of the body's natural regenerative process but sleep alone has not been enough to clear the accumulated stress and fatigue of modern life. Every doctor adds "get plenty of rest" to a prescription. Now they are adding "TM — AM and PM!"

Not surprisingly, the consciousness sustained by this improved physiology is clearer, sharper, broader in comprehension with more deft focus on detail, stronger in concentration and more effective in harmonizing and integrating elements of a picture, with greater stability of orientation and increased resistance to distraction. Fluency, flexibility and originality, key aspects of creativity, and perceptual motor productivity, key elements in practical creation are all shown to improve.

Claims of continuous growth — even in indicators such as IQ previously considered fixed — have been supported by longitudinal research i.e. studying the same individuals over a period of time. Not only do the benefits observed initially not taper off significantly, but subtler changes only being to be measurable after two to three years of regular meditation (eg. some blood chem-

istry and hormonal improvements). The longer you meditate the better you become.

The importance of regular meditation and regular follow-up was emphasized by a number of studies. Those who meditated "only when they felt like it" did not show much benefit in activity, although they gained a significant depth of relaxation from the practice itself. This underlines another claim of Maharishi's — the cumulative effect is the critical one. Some studies of effects outside meditation used one or more of the physiological variables to measure whether the subjects were meditating correctly (most used galvanic skin resistance — presumably because it changes so dramatically) and the subjects who showed no change (as many as 12% of the group on one study) not surprisingly showed no objective benefit, although these were still included in the data gathered and the graphs drawn, for academic reasons. Had they been excluded, the results would have been even more positive.

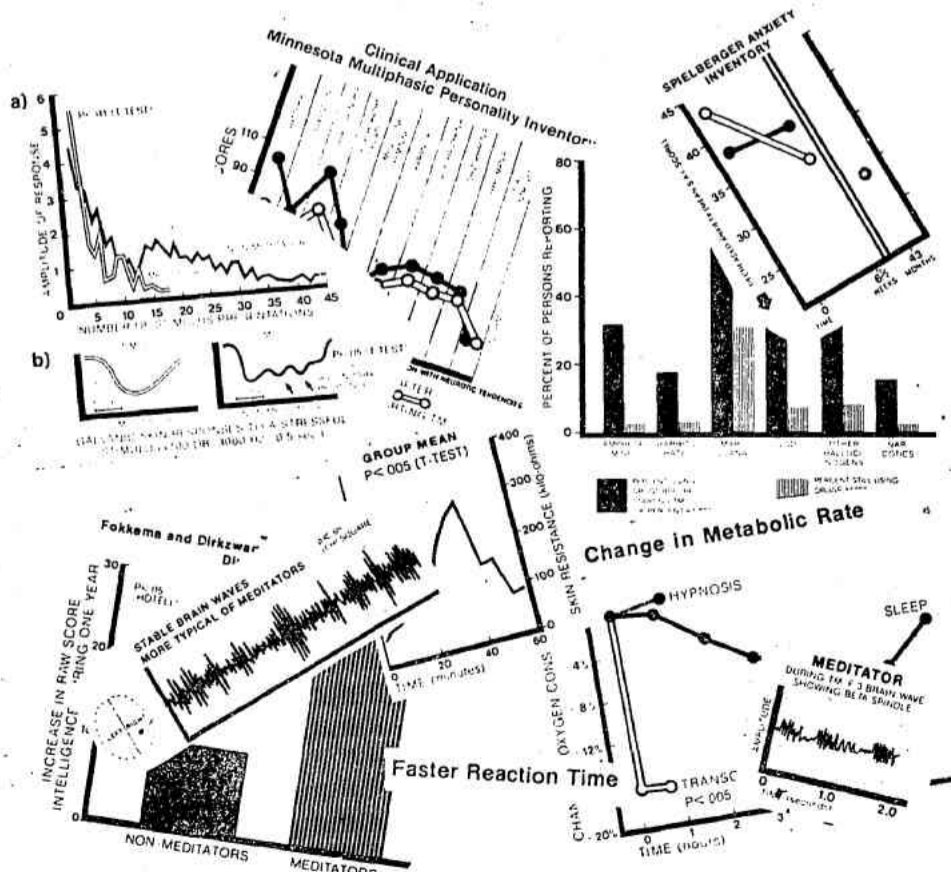
There is a need for more large-scale longitudinal research to be done, using a range of control groups and secondary testing for maximum rigour. Unfortunately this is expensive, and the connotations of "meditation" continue to deter "respectable" research institutions. However, I would again challenge those who doubt the claims made in this article to devise a research study, and contact me for advice on obtaining whatever type of subject and control groups are required. We ask no-one to take anything on trust — if you doubt it, test it.

Assessing the importance of scientific investigation to the TM movement is difficult. Most of the world's two million meditators started because they had a friend or relative who recommended the practice, but all those graphs and figures may well have removed any lingering doubts. On the other hand, most people have a healthy distrust of science and statistics, and may even resent the "scientific obsession" so prevalent in TM literature. Perhaps the most important contribution will be long-term; TM has already taken meditation out of the realms of subjective and shadowy mysticism, and with a thorough and solid understanding of its objective reality, the world should never again lose this invaluable technique.

But what if Maharishi had been studying law?

Greg Carman.

None of the research referred to in this article was done by any organization or institution affiliated in any way with the TM movement. Many of the original papers are collated in *SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THE TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION PROGRAMME: COLLECTED PAPERS* and other references are indexed therein. This book is available through the Canberra TM Centre, 55 Cresswell St., Campbell, Ph. 47 6049.



## TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION

INTRODUCTORY TALK

Wednesday 26th April

7.30 pm

Top Floor Seminar Room

CHIFLEY LIBRARY

All Welcome.



## A Certain DELUSION



DON CHIPP IN POLITICS

# THE REAL CHIPP

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED WHAT THE REAL DON CHIPP IS LIKE, WRINKLES AND ALL? WHAT MAKES THE LEADER OF THE AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRATS (A) TICK?

WORONI HAS THE ANSWER. TODAY WE PUBLISH AN EXCLUSIVE EXTRACT FROM DON CHIPP'S SENSATIONAL NEW AUTOBIOGRAPHY, "A Certain Delusion".

THE EXTRACT BELOW FROM "A Certain Delusion" - TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BY DAVID BROWNE - MAY CHANGE YOUR LIFE IF YOU READ IT. ESPECIALLY WHILE DRIVING.

### Part 1 - I was a Teenage Geriatric

I can still remember clinging to my teddy-bear as the Nazi Spitfires zoomed over my uncle's home in the Dandenongs.

My uncle was a taxi-driver, and had spent three years trying to pick up a fare outside the chemist in Ferntree Gully. I guess that's why I never saw much of him. Aunt Sara tried to make me feel at home, which was hard as they kept me in the outhouse. It wasn't all that bad, but I could not stand the flying ducks Aunt Sara had put across one of the toilet walls. They were real ones which had died some time before. They smelt terribly, and developed a nasty habit of sagging off the nails which held them to the wall.

I often wondered why my uncle wasn't away fighting in the war. Old women would come up to my aunty and tell her that it was disgusting Uncle Ralph had nothing better to do than hang around outside chemists in Ferntree Gully. My aunty would cry and hug me close to her bumps. I tried to cry with her, but I could only scratch my head and crack a little smile.

The reason why I was living with my aunty was that my parents thought it was safer than Melbourne. As a small child I would continually smother tram-tracks in kisses, which my mother told me caused many derailments. With me away from the city, the Victorian Cabinet thought it had a better chance of moving munitions. To this day, it is almost conceivable to me that a major channel of military freight was the St Kilda tram, but then World War Two was a funny old thing.

In those times, though, it was a funny new thing. Burning Bert used to think the war was the best laugh since unsliced bread. Burning Bert was a man who came one day to repossess the furniture when my uncle lapsed with the repayments. It was here I first learnt of the occasional injustices in our system. Burning Bert didn't repossess the furniture, he repossessed my aunty. He moved in and took Aunt Sara and me on long walks which usually meant I was left playing around a cycad while Bert and Aunt Sara charged off into the underbrush. I never worked out why he was called Burning Bert, though I had an idea last week. Not an idea about HIM, mind you, just an idea.

We were sitting around the stove one day when the terrible news came through. Uncle Ralph had picked up a fare at last in Ferntree Gully, but he had run out of petrol coupons. No petrol, no fare. Aunt Sara locked herself up in the outhouse, and I knew it was time to leave.

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I must admit politics (or even the war) had little effect on me till I got my first forehead wrinkle. Oh I knew the war was on, and all those gallant young persons were fighting for honesty, decency and democracy. But to be frank, and I want to be totally frank, I was more interested in picking the gunk out of my navel. I remember creeping into my room during the afternoon, drawing the blind, putting a chair up against the door, and producing a paper clip from my pocket. I would unbend the rounded bends of the paper clip till the clip was long and straight, then with a joyous youthful whoop of glee I would plunge the wire into my navel. Sometimes I would fear that those outside would hear the cries. But mostly I would lose myself in the fascination of teasing out the greyish gunk from the tiny crevices of flesh in which it hid. My fingers would tremble as they plucked the gunk from the end of the offending paper clip, and let it fall to the floor. What would my mother do when she found this bodily secretion on the floor? The excitement was almost too much for me at times.

So now the whole world knows. Don Chipp used to be a secret navel-picker. I apologize to those for whom such information brings on bouts of terminal nausea: I will share costs in the funeral. But my guiding principle has always been that personal experience must be understood before it is condemned. When I was Minister for Customs and Excise. I did not relax the regulation of pornography because I liked dirty books, but because people must be given the opportunity to fulfill the kinkier side of themselves, even if that means picking out your navel with a paper clip.

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Despite my navel-picking, despite my flying ducks in the Dandenongs, my early life still seems spangled with gold-tinged rays of light, happiness and joy. Though deprivation and suffering often appear to be my lot in life, I do not let such things depress me. I may whinge or moan or blubber or make press statements, but I do not get depressed. Even as a child, I knew I could take comfort in the warmth and generosity of Australians. If I got lost on the streets, I knew not to cry: I would go up to a policeman and give him a tug. Without a word, he would know what was wrong.

I took a childlike wonder in the world, after being released on bail. I wandered across streams, through hillsides and under blackberry bushes, enchanted by the itch of the wild. The pinus radiata of my imagination stretched forth in eternal demonic rows, demanding nothing but claiming everything. I felt like the Thoreau of Footscray, collecting the sparks of wisdom that fly from tramtracks, contemplating serendipity in a Last Race Herald.

My age was, I suppose, the last great age of innocence, before young people were flung into the maelstrom of Vietnam, environmentalism and electric hand-dryers. I knew not the pings and pangs of Yin and Yang, the constriction of conscription, or a cranium scared by uranium. My head was not swept away till the 1950's when the Liberal Party hit me in a flash of gestetner. A handout I picked up idly one day changed my life. To most other people at the time, it was just another right-wing pamphlet. But to me it was The Truth, a sudden revelation that drew out my deepest fears, my most secret anxieties. The title of the pamphlet was "The Labor Party Gives You Pimples". From that day onwards, I knew that only political commitment could possibly save my skin.

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Many of the people who come to hear me speak usually have something to say afterwards. One gentleman told me that I looked like a desexed bloodhound. I should thank that person for that comment, for it led me to

AND THOSE SOULFUL EYES! IS IT BOGART? BRANDO? KAMAHLL?



include dog pound reform in my policy platform. Other people ask me more general questions. A recurring one is "how do you see the world?" I have thought a lot over this question, and yesterday an answer arrived while I was spackling my teeth.

"The world is a David Hamilton poster", it said.

How true. How profound, and how nice. David Hamilton is, of course, the man who takes those soft-focus photographs of young ladies in intimate relations which they sell in those little trendy art shoppes (the photographs, that is, not the intimate relations). Do you not think that the world is as vague as a soft-focus lens, as exploitable as a young lady, and as meaningless as an intimate relation? I certainly do. Part of this vague, exploitable and meaningless world can be seen in me, I suppose. I don't deny this, but it is hardly intentional. I just feel myself gripped by greater forces, by powers which speak to me in a Spike Milligan sort of Pakistani accent.

But getting back to dog pound reform, I don't think we can stand by passively while cocker spaniels are incarcerated for not being blue-tongued lizards. I mean, is this democracy? Or is this just another case of creeping solecism? We have a huge sprawling country populated by huge sprawling inebriates who have long defended basic rights such as intercourse between consenting corgis. Let us not shame our ancestors, not in this our hour of greatest greed. Let us stand together, paypacket to paypacket, and face the future with all the dead sheep we can muster.

PUBLIC MEETING

THE PALESTINAIAN QUESTION

SATURDAY APRIL 29, 4.30.

REHEARSAL ROOM, GRIFFIN CENTRE, CIVIC

Woroni Vol. 30 No. 3 Page 17

At its meeting on 10 March 1978, Council discussed the Parking and Traffic Committee's recommendations for a Parking and Traffic policy. Council agreed with the general direction of the Committee's recommendations and invited the University Community to comment on the proposals before Council would determine a final policy.

The Assistant Vice-Chancellor and Committee members will be pleased to meet with interested groups to discuss the proposed policy during the next six weeks.

The following questions and answers provide a synopsis of the proposed Parking and Traffic policy.

# Traffic and Parking

Questions and Answers



- Q: Why is it necessary to regulate parking and traffic on the site?
- A: To preserve the amenity of the site, by confining motor vehicles to public streets and to authorised parking areas and preventing parking or driving on pedestrian ways, plazas, gardens and cultivated land.
- While preserving the open nature and accessibility of the site, to protect it from uncontrollable invasion by persons who do not necessarily have an interest in the University or have business to transact with it; often to avoid city controls and fees.
- To provide for order and to prevent obstruction to others particularly in parking areas.
- N.B.* Information gathered through the regulation of parking and traffic will provide a continuous assessment for the monitoring of parking needs, the supply and location of parking areas and many other aspects of the matter. Such information will prove of great value and allow for development and improvement of parking and traffic procedures.
- Q: What is the authority of the University to legislate and regulate?
- A: The Australian National University Act allows Statutes to be made to cover a wide range of parking and traffic matters.
- A draft Parking and Traffic Statute is now ready for consideration.
- Q: Will any car or service vehicle be denied entry to or parking on the site?
- A: No.
- When on public roads the provisions of the Motor Traffic Ordinance will need to be observed.
- Parking spaces are provided on both roads and in off-street areas, but there may be restrictions as to use or time limits. Some spaces will be available to permit holders only.
- Q: Will the interests of University staff and students be protected?
- A: Yes. Definitely.
- Persons in the following categories will be eligible to obtain permits for display on their vehicles:
- All staff and students of the University
  - Persons who frequently visit the University on University business
  - Residents on the University site, including University House, Halls of Residence and affiliated colleges
  - Persons ordinarily present on University land in the course of their employment
- Any other person to whom the issue of a permit is warranted
- There will be two classes of parking areas. One class of area will be clearly marked for *permit parking only* and will not be available to others. The other class of area will be for general, as well as permit, use. There may be conditions such as time limit or to hours of the day in any area.
- Persons with vehicles exhibiting a parking permit will be authorised to use parking areas specially set aside for 'permit parking' which will be clearly identified by authorised signs. They will also be entitled to use general parking areas.
- Q: Will any person have a specially reserved parking space?
- A: No. But special provisions will be made for medically handicapped persons, service vehicles, loading zones and omnibuses.
- Q: How will visitors fare?
- A: In certain circumstances visitors will be able to obtain a day or short term permit which will entitle them to park in 'permit only' areas as well as in general areas.
- Q: Persons in residence?
- A: There will be no separate provision for residents of University House, Halls of Residence, Toad Hall or any other residents on the site (except private houses). Residents will be eligible to receive a standard permit which will confer the same right as it would on any other person. There will be no exclusive rights to any area or space.
- After a trial period of three months submissions will be invited from all who normally use these and adjacent areas as to whether residents should give up their rights to general parking in return for an exclusive right to park adjacent to their residence.
- Enclosed service areas, including the area at University House will be controlled by the Administration of the relevant building.
- Affiliated Colleges will be invited to follow the standard procedures.
- Q: Will a permit holder be guaranteed a parking space?
- A: University car parks are generally well used, but, in the opinion of the Committee, most of them are not over-taxed and this position is not likely to change in the near future. The Buildings and Grounds Committee will endeavour to have replaced parking areas that are taken out of use for building and other purposes, and this Committee will give consideration to the possibility of increasing or replacing parking areas where a clearly demonstrated need emerges. Nevertheless from a practical point of view at least, it is impossible to give any guarantee that space will be available, on demand, adjacent to any particular building.
- A fair and practical description of a permit is 'a permit to hunt' for a parking space.
- The University 'bus service is available and goes reasonably close to nearly all buildings on an 8-12 minutes circuit.
- There are about 3,500 spaces available overall.
- Q: How will controls be enforced?
- A: Authorised officers (parking controllers) will leave a notice of infringement on improperly parked or used vehicles. Infringements will include not observing a limitation or an instruction shown on a parking or traffic sign. The notice will specify the infringement and require the driver or the owner of the vehicle to pay to the University a fee of \$4.
- If the fee is not paid proceedings may, at the discretion of the University, be transferred by the University to the Court, where a fine of up to \$100 may be imposed.
- In extreme cases, such as for repeated offences, the University may cancel the permit which would mean that the offender would not be authorised to park within the University.
- Safeguards for a driver or owner are built into the Statute and are similar to those in the Motor Traffic Ordinance.
- A person whose permit has been cancelled may appeal to a Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.
- Q: Will there be a charge for a permit?
- A: Yes. \$5 for a full calendar year. This charge equals 9.6 cents a week (less than the charge for parking for thirty minutes in the city).
- Permits will be issued for a calendar year commencing 1 January.
- There will be no abatement of charges if a permit is taken out after 1 January, except that a permit issued after 1 July will be for the balance of the year and will cost \$3.
- A refund of \$2 will be made, on application only, if an annual permit is surrendered before 30 June.
- A permit holder will be entitled to nominate a second vehicle and will receive a permit for that vehicle at the administrative cost of \$1. If a third vehicle is used the full fee of \$5 will be payable for a permit for that vehicle.
- The University is already meeting the full cost of the present controls. The fee of \$5 and fines will bring in less than \$20,000 annually and this will meet only the direct cost of issuing permits, printing and provide for some improvement in controls.
- Q: Are there other important aspects?
- A: Vehicles should not be parked so as to obstruct other vehicles such as in entrances to and exits from parking areas where an obstruction would result.
- Vehicles causing obstruction may be removed by authorised University officers. This action is unlikely to be taken unless the offences were persistent and the offender was not willing to remove the vehicle on request.
- Abandoned vehicles may be removed and arrangements made for their disposal.
- Q: Who will be responsible for the administration of the parking and traffic meters?
- A: A member of the University staff will be appointed 'designated authority' and he will have responsibilities under the Statute as well as administrative responsibilities.
- The 'designated authority' is the Registrar (Property & Plans) or any other member of the staff appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.
- The 'designated authority' may delegate all or any of his powers and functions (except the power of delegation) to other members of the staff.
- Q: Where may I obtain further information?
- A: From Mr N.D. Gray, First Floor, The Chancery (ext. 3657 or 4593) or from the Traffic Section, (Property & Plans), Chancery Annexe (ext. 2251 or 2045).
- The Report of the 1977 Parking and Traffic Committee, dated 31 January 1978, expands the answers given herein and incorporates information on routine aspects. The above report, also earlier reports on the matter, may be obtained from the Traffic Section (Property & Plans).
- Q: What are the next steps?
- A: Any person interested is now invited to comment on these proposals. Comments are cordially invited and will be received up to 28 April 1978. Opinions held in the University will be taken into account by the Parking and Traffic Committee and will be reported to Council, which will then consider adopting final proposals and authorising the making of the Statute.
- The Vice-Chancellor will be asked to determine, as required by the Statute, the off-street parking areas.
- The designated authority will arrange for the erection of signs, notices and road markings; issue permits and an information booklet.
- The Vice-Chancellor will determine the date after which permits will be needed.
- The date proposed for full implementation of the plan is 1 January 1979. If the Statute is made earlier the plan may be introduced before 1 January 1979 but in that case permits are likely to cost \$3 for the remainder of 1978.

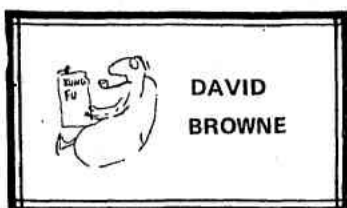
PARKING & TRAFFIC MEETING

8 P.M.

THURSDAY

UNION MEETINGS ROOM

Parking and Traffic Committee



It always seems to happen.

Just when capitalism is on the verge of crumbling like a well-worn Sao biscuit, just when we're about to head off to the supermarket to stock up for the revolution-warming parties, something goes wrong. People change. People adapt to injustice. People actually begin to LIKE alienation or decadence or irrationality or the dole. With a sigh, socialists return to selling their papers outside building sites.

Tragic, I hear you blurt. I fear I must inform you that some people take advantage of this dilemma. A close friend of mine, Butch Sulkowicz, has operated for the last year in Sydney an agency known as Exploitation Employment. Butch used to be a bit of a socialist himself in the old days. He would go every Friday night to see the tag-team Trotskyist faction fights at the Hordern Pavilion.

Butch at that time was trucking around the country in a 40-ton Mack rig. He used to enter the Mack in stock car demolition derbies, but usually got disqualified before the start. Being of an emotional nature, Butch despaired of this treatment. "I wanna maim people", he once confided to me. I suggested he should start up a personnel agency. Butch nodded agreement, much in the way he would head-butt walls. He went off and I didn't see him for six months.

Our next meeting was a fluke. I was booting along Clarence Street one afternoon when I spotted Butch hooking up tripwires across the footpath. Butch spotted me as well, and mashed my metacarpals in a hand-shake. "Come and see the business", he said.

The offices of Exploitation Employment were lined with posters spelling OPPRESSION IS FUN and ALIENATION ADDS LIFE. All around me beamed radiant pimpled faces, signing forms or listening to counsellors. Disco music funk'd out of speakers in every room, but as soon as Butch entered, an hysterical hush passed over the agency. "All this unemployment has fucked kids' values", he told me with a grin.

Butch had started up like most employment agencies, offering services for a job fee of \$10 and a training fee of \$20, be it kitchen-handing, cleaning etc. The job fee was, however, refundable under NSW law if nothing was found within a fortnight.

Then the good fairy arrived in the form of Neville Wran. In the middle of January of this year, the Wran state government gazetted legislation stopping employment agencies from taking job fees before a position had been found. The thinking behind this was to ensure the client got a fair deal.

Like a lot of socialism, the unforeseen consequence of it made things even worse for the client. Butch simply stopped charging job fees. But he upped his training fee to \$50. Clients had to take it or leave it, and mostly took it. Unlike the job fee, training fees are not refundable and the training is not recognized outside the agency. In one fell swoop, Exploitation Employment had increased revenue by 67%, and knew that all of it was for the keeping.

I saw Butch last week. He pulled a cheque off his book and gave it to me, saying it was his contribution to the revolution. "If it is anything like Wran's legislation", he added, "I can't see how I can lose".

## the politics of a democratic education

Much unrest occurred on A.N.U. campus in the late sixties and early seventies; initially sparked off by the anti-conscriptio campaign. This eventually carried over into academic reforms also. As early as 1968 and again in 1974 education reforms were asked for. Students were adamant that they wanted more input into the system, and more control over the means of assessment, as well as course content and workloads.

The academics and the administration appeared unhappy about these demands. Irrespective of the traditions of other Universities (notably in Europe) as being student run rather than merely staff run, student participation in A.N.U.'s government was seen as inconceivable. It was only in 1974 through mass action around the campus, in the form of demonstrations and even a mass occupation of the Chancery Building that students were granted a hearing. As is usually the case in these matters, a Committee was set up in 1974 to look into the questions raised by student demands. That Committee became known as the 10/10 Committee which was set up by the Board of the School of General Studies (the supreme academic decision making body of the School) and consisted of ten academics and ten students. It was never intended to be anything more than a token concession. The academic-bureaucrats were not really worried about the question of why students had no say with regard to their education and little or no control over their assessment.

However, student feeling was strong. There was a general awareness of the conservative function of the University reflected in its autocratic internal structure and in the teaching practices of the staff. Students saw themselves in the grip of an immense hierarchy with decision making vested in the hands of academics. Given that in the assessment/grading process the repressive aspect of the University was starkly revealed, it was not surprising that students focussed on assessment and particularly compulsory examinations in the 1974 Education Campaign. The end of year examination could not be coped with by a substantial proportion of students. It was seen as unfair that students could not present their ability and knowledge in the medium or mediums that best suited them. The prevailing idea that assessment had to be a matter of the survival of the fittest under given conditions was rejected, students felt that assessment should be a means of showing a person's aptitude in its fullness, not just a narrow range of aptitudes (for example, how successfully one could regurgitate material in the compulsory three hour exam.). Further, the general feeling was that assessment should be a humane process in which students had more of a say.

### What Happened:

After very slow progress the 10/10 Committee came up with recommendations stating the need for effective staff-student consultation on course content and assessment. The report accepted that compulsory forms of assessment be used only if they were approved by 90% of a particular class or by 50% plus 1 of the extended Departmental Committee. Departmental Committees were established as well and a proposal was adopted for equal staff/student representation on these committees. A Women's Studies Course was also set up. All these moves were welcomed especially the establishment of Departmental Committees which were hailed as a step towards the democratisation of the University.

Nonetheless, the changes which were predicted as a result of the Education Campaign and the 10/10 Committee Report of 1974 were not very far reaching at all. Student participation is rarely at its allowed maximum in Departments to this day; rapid and far reaching changes in courses and their assessment are simply a fiction and the Departmental Committees are merely advisory bodies to heads of Departments. The students who get elected to these Committees more often than not find themselves bored or powerless or both. In spite of the fact that the old compulsory exam system was in many cases abolished and that students were given token representation on these "consultative bodies", such steps have had little effect on the power structure of the University. Staff are still in no way formally responsible to their students, but rather to their superiors in the academic hierarchy. The system of tenure, with its associated notions of "professional responsibility" serves to perpetuate this state of affairs and make academics seemingly invulnerable to challenge. It is still extremely difficult, for instance for students to successfully bring charges of incompetence, bias, or sheer irrelevance against a tenured academic. The internal structure of A.N.U. remains, in many respects, a feudal one.

### The Present Situation:

The demand for more humane assessment has resulted in a slow change to continuous assessment throughout the Faculties and in some cases has meant little more than an ad hoc mixture of the old examination system and continuous assessment. Workloads have also become much heavier since 1974. There is still little choice in the method of assessment or the timing of assessment. The method of continuous assessment is now being questioned as both onerous and unreliable. In fact it means a stressful situation throughout the year, less time for involvement in other aspects of campus life and less time for relaxation during holiday periods. It is for many students a more undesirable form of assessment than the end-of-year exam. Grading and assessment remain the god-given prerogative of the individual academic and knowledge is still regarded as a commodity which can be transmitted from teacher to student (somewhat like buying your weekly groceries at the supermarket). This situation is a very real one for every student on this campus and one of the reasons students are now faced with the iniquities of continuous assessment is because since 1974 we have been too slap-happy and short-sighted.

The situation we presently find ourselves in is in clear contradiction to the original intent of student demands in 1974 as well as the 10/10 Committee recommendations which were accepted by the Board of the School of General Studies in the same year. The functions of the old compulsory exams (or for some of us - the ever present compulsory exams) have been transferred into the continuous assessment process. The situation of compulsory continuous assessment completely misses the whole thrust of student desires. This conglomeration of numerous assignments, tutorial contribution, seminar and tutorial papers, oral assignments, weekly tests, weekly and bi-weekly pracs., ad nauseam, is not continuing assessment - it is continuous, authoritarian assessment. Students are still faced with grades, except nowadays there is a ridiculous "weighting" system whereby pieces of work are assigned arbitrary percentages supposedly corresponding to value. Students still do not participate in the decisions made by staff concerning course content, the methods of teaching adopted, or even the time-tabling of due dates.



### Where Now?

In the final context we can see quite clearly that our education here at A.N.U. is in contradiction to the most basic principles of democratic practice. Further, that while students demands in 1974 did achieve structural changes in Departments through the establishment of Departmental Committees these Committees have in real terms achieved very little. The academics and administration while conceding to token structural changes, have not changed their attitudes at all and the situation remains that the same people with the same attitudes are doing effectively the same things.

From the experience of continuous assessment at A.N.U. over the last few years three key elements have arisen which greatly concern students. They are -

1. The need for an end to the present system of grading.
2. The need for real staff/student control of course content and assessment procedure.
3. The need for an education system consistent with democratic principles.

It is important to point out that in working for changes in assessment, notably continuous assessment, it is critical that we don't lose sight of the realities within which we are fighting. Students and staff will have to participate in much discussion, experience much frustration and many difficulties, both in coming to terms with a new and democratic education, and in bringing about the changes that are urgently required to make our education what it really should be - critical, socially responsible, enjoyable and most of all democratic.

Pete Cardwell

# DOG AND MOUSE

19 JUN 1976

IAN SHARPE

